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COMMENTARIES ON LAGOS ECONOMIC SUMMIT

Political Commitments

London WEST AFRICA in English 3 May 80 p 771

[Editorial: "The Plan of Action"]

[Text]

THE IDEAS that were expressed with great eloquence by the African leaders who gathered in Lagos last week were not new. Strategies for alternative development, like the basic theories behind the new international economic order, have been around for years. What is new is that busy African leaders should think it worthwhile gathering to discuss them and that they should then adopt a programme of action. There have been plenty of words, action is what has been missing. The Secretary-General of the United Nations, Dr. Kurt Waldheim, put it well in his address to the OAU Conference. Referring to the whole new international economic order debate, he said "The missing element is not technical knowledge or understanding. What has been lacking is the political will to make adjustments, evolve compromises and develop action-oriented strategies."

President Shagan, in his address to the conference, gave a warning that cynics would scoff and say that difficulties were insurmountable. As he remarked, cynics also scoffed when political freedom was first proposed for Africans, and they scoffed even more when the idea of an Organisation for African Unity was first proposed. Now political independence is achieved everywhere except for a shrinking blot on the bottom of the map and the OAU is so well-established that it can demonstrate its vigour and maturity by moving into new fields of activity.

While avoiding negative criticism, and while admitting that the OAU proposals are undoubtedly action-oriented, it is nevertheless possible to express some reservations and sound a note of caution. The biggest proposal is for an African Common Market to be established by the year 2000. President Nyerere suggested that instead of trying to launch entirely new institutions, the OAU should encourage and build upon regional and sub-regional groupings. This sounds sensible. But there is, of course, no need to remind Dr. Nyerere of what happened to the East African Community.

ECOWAS is much healthier, but it should be remembered that it almost ran into the rocks because of a personality clash between the Director of the Fund and the Director of the Secretariat. The African Development Bank has also suffered a serious setback because men at the top seemed unable to work together in harmony.

At this latest OAU conference there was a walkout by some Arab countries when the Egyptian representative first to speak, would they be happy in the same Common Market? Even the drawing up of the Plan of Action provides a bad advertisement for African co-operation. Two versions turned up on the desks of Foreign Ministers during their preliminary meeting: one was drafted by the ECA and one by a team from the OAU. They had been urged *pre* together and marry the two versions into one, but this proved impossible because of a deterioration in communications between the two secretariats both based in Addis Ababa and basically involved in the same struggle.

The Mano River Union seemed recently to be a thriving example of small-scale regional co-operation, about to be expanded to include Guinea as well as Sierra Leone and Liberia. Now it is gravely at risk. It would need a very optimistic man to think that the infinite complexity of a continent-wide Common Market could be made to work. However, if the political will is present, in Dr. Waldheim's words, then perhaps all things are possible.

This, however, raises another point of some difficulty. The meeting was described as an Economic Summit but inevitably the leaders were diverted into some direct political discussion — over Liberia, Chad and Zimbabwe (the last most happily). The distinction between economic and political concerns is in any case artificial to the point of danger. African leaders now in power include doctrinaire Marxists and Conservatives of the far right. In the 1990s, according to the "Act of Lagos" agreed at the summit, the steps for further sectoral integration will include "harmonisation of our strategies, policies and economic development plans".

A more basic point is that many of the new strategies for development involve, in themselves, political commitments. If they are to work then such things as an ending of privileges, a commitment to welfare, the freedom of women and much else is demanded. A phrase from the Plan of Action says that the right type of development "requires effective programmes of social welfare and community development, social security and the mobilisation of the masses for the development of public works and community services". That is politics, and there are African regimes which jail their citizens when they talk like that.

To suggest that the Plan for Action is unlikely to result in exactly the type of action visualised does not mean that there are not a great number of most valuable proposals in the document. It is also absolutely right that these matters should be debated at the highest level in Africa. The analysis on which the plan is based is incontrovertible. The introduction begins: "The effect of unfulfilled promises of global development strategies has been more sharply felt in Africa than in other continents... successive strategies have made the continent stagnate and become more susceptible than other regions to the economic and social crisis suffered by the industrialised countries".

The crisis is real. If nothing is done disaster awaits in the year 2000 if not before. The basic formula must also be right: self-reliance and self-sustained development. There are, however, still hurdles to be overcome before the Plan of Action can be sure of resulting in effective action.

Communications, Transportation Priorities

London WEST AFRICA in English 12 May 80 p 619

[Editorial: "Road from Calabar to Yaounde"]

[Text]

"WHY IS IT that a Senegalese businessman in Dakar finds it impossible to telephone his counterpart in Nairobi? Why can't the businessman in Lomé telephone his brother in Kampala to find out the latest development in the Ugandan agro-industry? Why is it that the businessman in Lusaka does not know what is going on in the Lagos Stock Exchange? Why is it not possible to drive straight from Calabar in Nigeria to Yaounde in the neighbouring Republic of Cameroon?"

These questions were asked by President Shugart in his opening address to the OAU Economic Summit in Lagos. They underline what was frequently emphasised at the conference: that no ideals of African unity are possible without a basic infrastructure of transport and communications. This is not a new discovery — in 1977 the ECA Conference of Ministers began a process that resulted in the United Nations declaring 1978-88 the "Transport and Communications Decade for Africa" — but it has attained an urgency with the emphasis on African economic integration leading to an African Economic Community by 2000.

There is no shortage of plans. For the first phase up to 1983 there are 450 transport projects and 100 communication projects ready for implementation. These were all screened and approved by the Conference of Ministers of Transport, Communications and Planning held in Addis Ababa in May, 1979, and they have been published in two volumes entitled "Global Strategy and Plan of Action, First Phase, 1980-83". The cost for these 550 projects, plus the cost of studies relating to 221 more projects, amounts to \$8.85 bn.

It is easier to make plans than to implement them, and easier to calculate costs and add up figures in a balance sheet than to ensure miles of road are built. Again the organisation is ready: according to the Plan of Action passed in Lagos, a conference of African ministers responsible for transport and communications will be convened every two years to follow up the implementation programme and to define the means for mobilising the resources needed. At a sub-regional level the five Multi-National Programming and Operational Centres (MULPOCs) set up by the ECA in 1977 (in West Africa, Central Africa, Eastern and Southern Africa, North Africa and the Great Lakes Community) will co-ordinate the implementation of the programme, with ministers reviewing it annually.

A first step towards ensuring that the plans result in roads is that funds should be provided. After much preparatory work by the ECA a Pledging Conference was held on November 26, 1979, in New York, attended by industrialised countries and financial institutions. The aim of the preparatory work was to encourage them to increase their assistance to Africa in order to finance this programme. This resulted, according to the Plan of Action, in "firm commitments, exclusively by African countries, totalling \$155,388, and pledges for contributions for the development of transport and communications in Africa in the form of bi-lateral assistance by a number of industrialised countries, Nigeria (for its own programme), and various international financial institutions, totalling some \$6.3 bn."

Most of the roads planned are part of the ambitious Trans-Africa Highway (its main trunk and feeder roads). The need for development was dramatically illustrated by one set of figures mentioned in last week's special report on transport in *West Africa*: if each of the independent countries of Africa had just one road link with its immediate neighbours, there would be 84 interstate links altogether. At the moment there are only 25 such links which are practicable all the year round. 33 more are unimproved roads and tracks that are unusable in the rainy season, six are roads that have not been built at all.

On railways the projects selected for the first phase of the Transport and Communications Decade are aimed at making present railway systems more efficient. The prospect later of integrating some 31 independent networks using five different gauges is daunting.

African ports are in urgent need of renovation and marine transport — a new interest for many African countries — requires much effort, capital and training if it is to develop as needed. The development of an adequate air transport infrastructure needs firstly the extension and modernisation of airports, which is going on apace.

The continued implementation of the Pan-African Telecommunication Network (PANAFTEL) is also bringing a noticeable improvement in communicating between African states, and increased use of satellites may speed things up. But there is still a long way to go. At an OAU conference it is commonplace to observe journalists filing news from Lagos to Cairo, Nairobi or Kinshasa — by way of Paris or London.

The Plan of Action sums things up like this: "Transport and communications together constitute an essential tool, which must be created, developed and maintained if African industry, agriculture, forestry and mining are to expand. . . . Transport and communications are thus a prerequisite for development, with their as the immense potential of the continent can be rationally exploited with some chance of complete success."

The question that President Shagari posed to the OAU will need to be asked again at regular intervals. The state of the road from Calabar to Yaounde might be taken as a measure of the possibility of African unity.

OAU ECONOMIC SUMMIT DISCUSSED

London WEST AFRICA in English 5 May 80 pp 773-774

[Text]

THE FIRST Economic Summit of the OAU, which last week took steps towards the establishment of an African Common Market by the year 2000. It also confirmed the African leaders' full adherence to the 'plan of action for the implementation of the Manrovia Strategy for the economic development of Africa'. This long document, which will be considered in more detail in subsequent editions of West Africa, emphasises 'collective self-reliance and self-sustaining development' as well as economic integration. It urges a drive towards self-sufficiency in food production, the better transfer of more appropriate technology, improved transport and communication between African countries to assist 'horizontal trade links, an African monetary fund to supplement or take the place of the IMF, an African energy policy, better collection and collation of statistics, and much else.

Although this was an economic summit, politics did rear its head at times. First there was the question of who was to be Chairman in the absence of President Tolbert. Nigeria scotched Liberian ambitions by refusing permission for a plane carrying Gabriel Baccor Matthews to land. A committee of eight — Senegal, Kenya, Nigeria, Burundi, Tunisia, Malagasy, Seychelles and Sierra Leone — then elected President Senghor. It was said that President Shagari asked not to be considered, possibly because he did not wish his motives for excluding Matthews to be misunderstood.

President Senghor later asked everyone to stand in silence for a moment in memory of President Tolbert. President Kaunda also did this. President Senghor, in his closing remarks, condemned 'political assassination'.

Almost all the speakers welcomed the Zimbabwe delegation, which did not have Mugabe or Nkomo, but surprisingly included two white men. Still on politics, Chad occupied much attention. The conference buzzed with rumours that Hissou Habre had been killed in N'Djamena, which were strongly denied by the Chadians present.

The conference took place in the beautiful National Theatre, bedecked with flags. The huge fleet of black Mercedes used to transport the big men seemed somehow to contradict the theme of the conference. They also brought the Lagos traffic to a complete halt for hours. In spite of that, however, it was a most smoothly organised conference, except that journalists were ill-supplied with documents.

President Shagari in his opening statement said: 'We all know that it is quite possible for a country to be politically free and yet economically in chains. This meeting is therefore the signal for the commencement of Africa's struggle for economic independence. It will be a long battle but a battle which we are determined

to work, but we know that without political independence it is impossible to achieve economic independence, and without economic independence political independence is meaningless, incomplete and insecure.

The President said one could no longer put the blame on Africa's colonial past. He asked that there would be critics who would say that the obstacles to African economic cooperation were so enormous that it would be a waste of effort even to attempt to surmount them. He believed that the difficulties could be overcome.

They were meeting against the background of a world threatened by economic storm. The rates of inflation all over the world were higher than ever before.

The gap between the rich and the poor was constantly widening. "The Third World will not accept to continue to live in abject poverty. We have been victims of mass exploitation and we call on the developed world to join us in working out an equitable redistribution of the world's wealth. We have a common stake in a more acceptable and balanced world economic order, since our existence is clearly interdependent."

Another notable speech was made by President Nyerere of Tanzania, who said that it is the people of Africa who must fight the poverty of Africa. National development was not enough, it had to be part of a wider African experience. "Our choice is of priorities, everything needs to be done but not everything can be done at once. It is not a question of concentrating on essentials rather than luxuries, but of choosing which essentials are the more urgent."

Five points of priority

He said there were five areas to which top priority should be given: 1. Food and agriculture and food storage. "It is abundantly clear that Africa should be importing food". 2. Development and co-ordination of transport and communication. 3. Co-ordination of industrial strategies, the exchange of technical information and know-how. 4. Co-ordinating these countries, which demanded heavy investment. "We cannot have 50 iron and steel complexes in Africa". 5. Problems of energy conservation and expansion. 6. Inter-Africa trade. "We should not be buying from Europe or America the things we can produce ourselves."

The President suggested that the temptation to set up new all-Africa institutions should be resisted. Instead ways should be found of co-ordinating and developing regional institutions. However, he said, regional development was not easy and Africa had seriously to commit itself to this objective. "It is becoming a regular thing for African states to disavow their obligations to African institutions or other African states. We sometimes appoint to regional organisations senior executives of proven incompetence. . . . We must recognise that in undertaking economic co-operation we are engaged in serious work."

The UN Secretary General, Dr. Kurt Waldheim, provided an international context for the discussions. "The fact is all too evident," he said, "that the African countries confront an international economic system which is chronically unbalanced and inherently unstable. Faced with this system, their economic options cover only a very narrow range. I do not need to recapitulate here the course that efforts to establish a new international economic order have taken over the last several years. On a number of occasions I have been driven to voice my disappointment. . . . The missing element is not technical knowledge or understanding."

"What has been lacking is the political will to make adjustments, evolve compromises and develop action-oriented strategies. . . . I therefore consider the convening of this summit meeting particularly propitious as it precedes by only a few months the forthcoming Special Session of the General Assembly. If the highest political leadership of Africa can evolve an integrated standpoint on these issues, with due regard to what can realistically be achieved, it will make a very important contribution to the success of the global negotiations."

President Limann spoke from the personal experience of Ghanaian when he said "We support the establishment of an African monetary fund capable of providing impetus to intra-African Trade and accelerating our economic development. Such a fund should reduce our dependence on foreign financial institutions for balance of payments support and free our financial and economic policies from undue external influences. The restraints imposed by some of these financial institutions as preconditions for lending are not always in the best interests of our countries."

President Senghor proved a gentle and humorous chairman. He tried hard, but usually failed, to persuade speakers to restrict themselves to 10 minutes so that the debate could end in reasonable time. President Kaunda did a notable service to everyone by saying that he would circulate his speech rather than read it — "We are for more action and less words," he said.

After almost two days of public debate — with notable West African speeches from President Houphouët-Boigny, President Sékou Touré and President Stevens — there was a brief restricted session and then the closing ceremonies, in which President Kaunda proposed a witty vote of thanks to Nigeria.

There were reports that there had been tensions between the ECA (Economic Commission for Africa) and the OAU and a less than perfect co-operation. This was said to be reflected in some Francophone countries objecting to ECA documents dominating the conference and seeking to rewrite the Plan of Action.

Dr. Adedep, Executive Secretary of the ECA, in a conversation afterwards denied that this rift had amounted to anything serious. The amendments were minor, he said. He pointed out that although the ECA was originally UN-sponsored, it had the same membership as the OAU and the two bodies had a long history of fruitful co-operation. He said the conference had been a great success. He could claim to have inspired General Obasanjo to propose the conference at the Monrovia Summit last year. The Plan of Action would undoubtedly result in action rather than just

words, he said. Every paragraph was the result of Ministerial meetings of some sort. There were arrangements to monitor progress and the OAU and ECA would submit annual reports.

Dr. Adedep agreed that difficult political decisions about the abolition of some privileges and the fair distribution of income lay behind some of the proposals. A change of the way of life was needed. There was, however, no alternative. The studies that had been made showed that in many African countries the Gross National Product was increasing more slowly than the population — "they are not stagnating, their standards are actually going down." If things were allowed to continue as they were, there would be disastrous social disruptions. Liberia was a warning.

ADB ANNUAL REPORT EXAMINED

London WEST AFRICA in English 12 May 80 pp 833-834

[Text]

THE YEAR 1979 marks a historical turning point in the achievements of the African Development bank (ADB) group and in its general management direction. Measured in financial and operational terms, the achievements during the year beat all previous records since the regional development bank was founded 19 years ago. Impressive as these records are, the achievements of the bank group in other areas including management could also be described in similarly superlative terms.

The most remarkable achievement appears to be the restoration of internal cohesion and good faith to the various arms of the institution torn asunder by a deep crisis of confidence in July and August last year (which culminated in the President, Dr. Fordwa, being sent on compulsory leave). Under its acting President Mr G. E. Gondwe, a new management climate and capacity was created for coping more effectively with the greatly increased responsibilities of the bank group, particularly when more capital is injected into the bank with admission of non-regional members. The bank is owned by about 50 members of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU).

The 1979 annual report of the bank group, which was due to be placed before the Board of Governors this month during

their annual meeting in Monrovia, shows that the institution has set new records in its operational activities and as well as surpassing the bank group's development targets formulated and carried out new development programmes in member states. For example, the various departments of the bank group operated with greater speed and efficiency, during the year, and so were able to handle effectively the very heavy work load connected with granting a total record sum of more than \$516m. as loans for 68 projects in most of the member states of the institution. This was the first time that annual lendings passed the \$500m. mark, maintaining a rather "galloping trend" in loan increases for every sector of project development. The group's loans of \$516.1m. represent an increase of 22 per cent over the figures for the year 1978.

Loans granted, per project, show also substantial increases — rising from \$6.05m. in 1978 to \$7.60m. last year. This represents an increase of about 26 per cent. The important role played by the ADB in the development of OAU member states, for the past decade, is underlined by the fact that the cumulative loans and credits of the ADB group total nearly \$2,000m. for about 400 projects spread throughout the African continent and many islands in the Indian

and Atlantic Oceans. They helped to ease foreign exchange problems of member states. Indeed, the various development projects financed by the bank group have helped to create better standards of living, employment opportunities, new techniques and expertise, particularly in the fields of rural development.

The illustrated report, a formidable record of statistics presented with great clarity, points out that "the African Development Bank lending accounted for \$272m, or 53 per cent of the total, while the African Development Fund (ADF) contributed \$226.61m and the Nigerian Trust Fund (NTF) lent \$17.52m."

During the year under review, the policy of giving more loans for agricultural projects was more vigorously pursued. More than one-third (34 per cent) or \$176.4m out of the bank group's total loans of \$516.1m went into agricultural projects. The increase in agricultural loans during the year was very significant because it more than doubled the agricultural loans element over the ten years, 1967 to 1976. The cumulative loans figures for agriculture increased from nearly 22 per cent in 1978 to a little over 25 per cent in 1979.

Next to agriculture, came public utilities, which (at \$131m.) got 25 per cent of the group's total loans, transport a little over 22 per cent (\$114m.), industry and development banks nearly 13 per cent (\$67m.) and social services 5.4 per cent (\$28m.)

In accordance with the ADB policy of giving more funds to the poorer states, particularly in the distribution of ADF and NTF soft loans, countries with per capita incomes below \$200 received about 63 per cent of the group's total lending in 1979 as against 56 per cent in 1978. The amount of development funds received, per country, within this group, rose from about \$11m. in 1977 and 1978 to \$17m. last year. States with per capita income of less than \$550m. received on the average, per state, \$13m. in 1979 as against \$9m. in 1977 and \$10m. in 1978.

Faster payment

Disbursements, which have sometimes been sluggish in the past, were handled with greater speed during 1979. Disbursements by the group, during the year, were nearly \$172m. as against \$142m. in 1978,

representing an increase of more than 20 per cent. According to the report "this improved performance is attributable to a large extent to measures undertaken by the bank to expedite procedural matters including acceleration of signing loan agreements."

With the decision by the ADB Governments to admit non-regional members, subject to ratification, the authorised capital of the ADB was increased from U.A. 1,220m. (nearly \$1,600m.) to U.A. 3,250m. (about \$6,900m.) (One ADB Unit of Account (U.A.) equals 1.3 United States dollars).

ADB resources, made up of paid-up capital, reserves, unallocated net income and borrowings amounted to U.A. 944.3m. (over \$1,200m.) as against U.A. 702.6m. (a little over \$913m.) at the end of 1978.

The introduction to the report reviews the economic situation within and outside the region. The picture it paints is very grim and will offer little cheer to many member states. It outlines various adverse factors which have crippled economic growth in many states. It points out that "wide areas of the continent still suffers from severe shortages of food crops. Other agricultural commodities, especially those destined for export, are not produced at levels sufficient to generate adequate foreign exchange to support development."

On industries it says: "... industrial output remains sluggish, but in many instances there have been absolute declines in output. Apart from a few instances the mining industry suffers from a combination of problems (production, prices, transport) which have tended to transform it into an ailing industry, thus aggravating the overall economic situation."

There were few exceptions, to the bleakness, though oil-producing Nigeria "expanded" its GDP by about nine per cent. The ADB review says that "under-employment and, increasingly, unemployment have grown in intensity". Only a few member states have recorded "real growth in their economies and the great majority of these rely on the performance of a limited range of commodities".

Apart from discussions relating to the admission of non-members of the OAU as members of the ADB, election of a new executive President for the bank will be the most important agenda item before the Board of Governors' annual meeting. There are candidates from seven states: Burundi, Zambia, Mali, Senegal, Guinea, Uganda and Mauritania.

The Governor for Kenya, on behalf of his government has also recommended to other Governors of the ADB (mostly Finance Ministers) that the present acting President of the bank be allowed to continue in office so as to further consolidate the good work done by ADB particularly with regard to establishment of a good climate and working relationship between the Board of Directors, the management and staff so that the institution would be able to execute more effectively ADB 1982-86 development programme.

It is difficult to predict a winner. The indications are, however, that the Governors will appoint a new President for the bank, and in making the appointment are bound to put the interests of the bank above narrow political considerations so as to avoid a repeat of the ugly crises of the past which almost wrecked the institution. The Governors, in selecting a new President might, apart from other considerations, attach importance to continuing the consolidation process, as the institution gets ready to admit non-regional members, with a consequent considerable increase in the capital stock, and also to maintaining the ADB credibility in the international money markets. One thing is certain — the survival of the ADB as a creditable and effective institution will depend greatly on who becomes the new chief executive of the bank.

CSO: 4420

ANC LEADER'S PRESS CONFERENCE REPORTED, COMMUNIQUE ISSUED

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 26 Mar 80 pp 1, 2

[Text] Today Mr O. R. Tambo, the president of the African National Congress (ANC) leaves Grande Ile with his comrades, after staying here since last 18 March. Yesterday, during a press conference, held in the meeting room of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Mr O. R. Tambo stated that he was genuinely satisfied with the interest shown by the Malagasy Government and people in the struggle for national liberation in South Africa.

This interest is manifested in several ways. The most important in the eyes of our brothers in the struggle, is the reception given their delegation by the Malagasy Government and people. The government through the meeting that it had with the chief of state, President Didier Ratsiraka, and other high government officials, among whom there were yesterday President LXM Andrianarainjaka, the president of the People's National Assembly, members of the Supreme Revolutionary Council, and those of the government and the people, with the public talks it gave here and there, during its stay.

Mr O. R. Tambo yesterday expressed his thanks "for the warm hospitality" which his delegation found in Madagascar. "We are persuaded," he stated, "that by strengthening the bonds which unite us, we will finally win our struggle." And he added, "The struggle which we are leading against racist power in South Africa and its Western and American allies necessitates greater vigilance and unity on the part of progressive peoples. We are going to reinforce it on all political, diplomatic and especially military fronts. The ANC is convinced that in this struggle and the victory which we are hoping for, we the Blacks of South Africa will have to resort to arms."

After these brief introductory remarks, Mr O. R. Tambo gave his personal impressions at the end of his stay in Madagascar. His principal feeling is that the Malagasy Government and people are "profoundly involved" in the struggle for national liberation in South Africa and "genuinely interested." he also has the impression that the Malagasy identify with South Africa and when he says South Africa, he means the black majority which inhabits that country. "It is a great pleasure to be here!" He was struck by the "natural and effortless warmth of the Malagasy."

Of course, Mr O. R. Tambo spoke, but only briefly of one of the greatest victories of the African people: The independence of Zimbabwe. Unfortunately, Mr O. R. Tambo recognizes that in South Africa the struggle will go for a long time and that it appears more and more difficult. But the ANC, according to him, is determined to be victorious, whatever it costs, since the Portuguese empire, dominating Africa for 500 years, was defeated in only 10 years and because Ian Smith had sworn before the whole world that there would never be black power in Zimbabwe while the present proves the contrary. The South African racist regime that the United Nations has called a "crime against humanity," must be wiped out, stated Mr O. R. Tambo.

A Communique From the ANC

At the invitation of President Didier Ratsiraka, the eminent leader of the revolutionary Malagasy people, a delegation of the African National Congress, composed of seven members and headed by its president, Comrade Oliver Reginald Tambo, made a friendship trip from 18 to 25 March 1980 to the Democratic Malagasy Republic.

First of all, I would like to express our deep gratitude and thanks to the president, to the government and to the leaders of the National Front for the Defense of the Malagasy Revolution for the hospitality and welcome, which was so warm, for the feelings of friendship which were expressed to us, as well as for the expression of unconditional support in our struggle, which was expressed to us as soon as we arrived on African soil, on Malagasy soil.

The strong bonds of friendship and of solidarity which exist already between the revolutionary peoples of our two brother African countries, we are persuaded, were further strengthened as the result of our visit to the Democratic Malagasy Republic.

This historic visit took place at the most critical time in the glorious struggle of the African people for the total elimination of colonialism, of oppression and of racism on our continent. It is a time when, in the long and hard struggle of the African peoples which is characterized on the one hand by the great victory of the people of Zimbabwe and a new and more dangerous offensive for the racist South African regime and its allies in Western Europe and in the United States of America.

We are persuaded that this dangerous situation which is the result of the great sacrifices made by the peoples of Africa, necessitates a greater vigilance and unity of the revolutionary forces, with a view toward the intensification of the just, heroic and revolutionary struggle of the South African people under the guidance of the ANC. We are convinced that it is necessary to intensify the struggle on all fronts: Military, political, diplomatic and others in order to liberate South Africa from the yoke of colonialism, oppression and racism.

The African National Congress is determined to pursue and to intensify the struggle of the South African people against racist, nationalist and social oppression, to bring about an assumption of power by the black people of our country. We are certain of the final victory in our just struggle. We are certain that Africa, the socialist countries and the progressive forces will support us until the total liberation of South Africa, the liberation of Africa.

In conclusion, we would like to express, once again, our deep gratitude to the president, to the government and to the people of the Democratic Malagasy Republic for their solidarity and untiring support for our just struggle.

The victory is certain.

The struggle goes on.

8956

CSO: 4400

GHANA VIEWE AFRICAN-SOUTH AFRICAN NAMIBIA CONFRONTATION

Accra GHANAIAN TIMES In English 28 Apr 80 p 2

[Editorial: "Pretoria's Paws Again"]

[Text]

SERIOUS note may be taken of reports that the Apartheid Pretoria regime has moved large contingents of troops to the Angola border.

The troop movement started on April 15, followed since with air raids by South African planes on Angola's Cunene Province in the border area.

Particular targets in the raids have been road traffic, aimed at disrupting essential supplies to the communities.

In addition to all these, South African aircraft have been carrying out frequent reconnaissance flights along the Angolan coast around Namakunde, a major fishing centre and a deep-water port.

The immediate aim of the raids and flights is obvious — to cause terror among the Angolan people living in the border area concerned so as to frighten them into refusing to give protection to SWAPO guerrillas.

To achieve this aim, the apartheid authorities are prepared even to bring starvation and death to the innocent civilian population in the border area.

But the massing of Pretoria's troops along the Angolan border has longer-term aims. It may possibly be a preparation for another South African invasion of Angolan territory.

It may also be a plan to launch Savimbi's forces for another attack on Angolan villages in a bid to destroy important services.

PURPOSE

Altogether, the purpose of the South African moves could be to create an internal situation in Angola that would prevent the Angolan Government from giving such assistance to SWAPO as would enable SWAPO to step up its activities in Namibia.

In the face of the new situation in Zimbabwe, any major activities by SWAPO at this particular time could inflict serious demoralising wound on Pretoria.

On the other hand, if South Africa gets away with the new actions it is now taking against Angola, the Pretoria authorities may be emboldened to maintain a permanent massive military presence at Angola's border, and may even be tempted to go beyond that to attempt another direct invasion of Angola.

In any case, Pretoria's military moves are bound to push the Namibia question farther and farther away from a solution.

It is therefore a must for the Angolan Government to raise the issue at the OAU. Africa must also raise the issue at the United Nations immediately.

Meanwhile, the Angolan Government should take all necessary measures to ensure that the new threat from South Africa to its territorial integrity and internal security is effectively checked at the border.

AGREEMENT SIGNED BETWEEN REPUBLIC OF SWAZILAND

Details of Agreement

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 11 May 80 p 1

[Text] Prime Minister Prince Mabandla has described the agreement between Swaziland and Mozambique signed in Mbabane yesterday as a victory for Africa.

Prince Mabandla, speaking during a meeting with the Mozambique Minister of the Interior, Mr. Mariano Almeida, who had earlier signed the agreement on behalf of his government, said if the people of the two countries joined hands and did things for themselves they would succeed. At the Mozambique side during their struggle for independence.

He said the more the leaders of the two neighbouring states are the better. He emphasized the Mozambique and the Swaziland in the past days that have taken, pointing out that the people were trying hard to do the agreement made.

The Deputy Prime Minister, Senator Ben. Ndabandwa expressed his satisfaction at the increase in movements of officials between the two states during the past few months.

It is understood that an official from Mozambique is in the country investigating possibilities of opening an embassy in Mbabane on nonresidential basis.

The agreement is a result of discussions held in Maputo in March which covered a number of subjects including close co-operation between Mozambique and Swaziland in the field of trade, the opening of an embassy in Mbabane by Mozambique, and the facilitation of movements of personnel of the two countries.

The agreement also covered the possibility of the establishment of a joint commission between the two states. The joint

commitment is expected to be established before long.

Speaking after the signing, Lesetse Nkomo said the agreement indicated the desire by the two countries to deal with all matters of mutual concern in the most friendly African spirit.

"As neighbours who share a common border we ought indeed to work together to ensure co-operation in the social, economic and political fields," he said.

In the same African spirit, he wanted the people of the two countries to see how desire elements to create a bond between them.

He told his hearers that the people of the two countries should understand and appreciate that the same world was faced with problems of one type or another, problems which if left unattended could easily be exploited by diverse forces who are always on the look out for those nationally with minor grievances.

Such grievances, he said, were blown out of proportion and utilized to undermine the integrity and stability of nations.

Lesetse Nkomo said the signing of the agreement marked the beginning of the co-operation of the two countries.

The signing ceremony was attended by the Minister for Home Affairs, Prince Gekhele, the Minister for Works, Power and Communications, Dr. George V.A. Likhoshe, the Assistant Minister in the Deputy Prime Minister's Office, Prince Shikongo and other government officials.

Delegation to Mozambique

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 13 May 80 p 1

(Text)

A DELEGATION of four from Tloko left Swaziland by road this morning for Maputo in Mozambique where they are to discuss trade with Mozambique officials.

The delegation, led by the Minister, Director of

Tloko, Dr. Sikayi Nkomo, comprises Mr. Ezeri Nkomo of the Swaziland Milling Company and two others whose names were not immediately available.

They are expected to be away for two days.

CSO: 4420

MOZAMBIQUE-ZIMBABWE: NO PREVIOUS INFORMATION

Bellisbary THE HERALD in English 15 May 80 p 2

(cont)

BULAWAYO

A DIRECT information exchange between Mozambique and Zimbabwe should be set up immediately, the Mozambican Minister of Information, Mr. Juan Calisto, said in Bulawayo yesterday.

Mr. Calisto, head of a Mozambican delegation touring Zimbabwe on a fact-finding mission, said that information published in this country on Mozambique was distorted because the news usually came from London or Johannesburg — "not the two sources for information on our country".

A vital aim of his visit at the invitation of Dr. Pheasant, Minister of Information and Tourism, was to establish strong ties between the two Ministers, he said.

"We would also like to receive more information on Zimbabwe."

He encouraged exchanging journalists of the direction of the Ministry to conduct direct news coverage.

Whether it will be such welcome as only a stay in the country can produce a real understanding of it.

Visiting journalists in Mozambique will also be able to learn from my broadcasting experience."

Mr. Calisto, who arrived in Bulawayo on Sunday, said he had visited several information services here.

"In some areas we are more developed than Zimbabwe is. In others we are not as well equipped."

"I have been trying to find out what facilities we can offer the information service here and what we can use to return."

Another object of the visit was to strengthen ties between the two countries.

"I am sure that before the end of the week, representatives from the tourism departments will agree on a starting point for a programme of co-operation."

Mr. Calisto leaves Bulawayo today to visit an assembly point and will return to Mozambique with his party on Sunday.

ZIMBABWE WEEKLY AIR FREIGHT TO BLANTYRE INTRODUCED

Salisbury THE HERALD-BUSINESS HERALD in English 15 May 80 p 1

[Text]

ZIMBABWE'S national air freight flag carrier, Affreair (Pvt) Ltd, has introduced scheduled weekly flights to Malawi in partnership with Air Malawi.

The once-a-week service between Salisbury and Blantyre is being operated with a C-46 freighter, capable of carrying 35 tonnes.

Affreair's managing director, Captain Jack Malloch, said he was very pleased at the number of inquiries from Blantyre exporters. "But we are always looking for more."

"If the freight is available we can step up the frequency of the scheduled service. And, of course, we still offer our charter service on the route."

Affreair is also starting a scheduled weekly cargo flight from Europe to Blantyre, also operated in association with Air Malawi.

The company already operates a weekly schedule flight to Salisbury from Schiphol airport at Amsterdam with a DC8 aircraft capable of carrying 35 tonnes of cargo.

"We also operate throughout the Middle East," said Captain Malloch.

The rates on the Malawi scheduled service are 50c a kg from Salisbury to Blantyre with a minimum charge of \$10, and in the reverse direction the rate is 30c a kg with a minimum rate of \$45.00.

Lower rates are available for specific commodities. For example dairy produce and eggs exported to Blantyre are only 25c a kg with a minimum shipment of 500 kg. Fish and seafood may be airfreighted from Blantyre to Salisbury at 14 tsebelas a kg for a minimum of 500 kg.

Affreair has a 100-tonne cold room at its headquarter base at Salisbury airport. "Perishable foods are particularly suited to airfreight," said Captain Malloch.

"There has been something of a lull in international air freight since sanctions were lifted, but this is an international trade with many small operators in the U.S. and Europe being forced to close."

"I am confident that there is tremendous scope for air freight into and out of landlocked Zimbabwe."

REPORTAGE ON TRANSPORTATION IN WEST AFRICA

Air Links

London WEST AFRICA in English 5 May 80 pp 783-784

[Text] It has been said that whenever a country gains independence, its first job seems to be to design a new national flag and its second to form an airline.

In certain parts of the world it may well be true that national airlines are established to enhance a country's general image abroad, but in West Africa the reasons lie far from any need for prestige or self-esteem. The airlines in this region are doing a valuable, and often extremely arduous, job of work which in many cases is absolutely vital to the well being of the communities served.

Whereas travel by air is many times more costly to provide than any other form of transport in a European environment, the situation is completely reversed in the West African area. The cost of driving a road or railway through all the natural barriers that the equatorial regions can throw up is enormous. In this environment, air travel becomes a relatively inexpensive commodity, as the small strategically placed airstrips and light but not necessarily very expensive aircraft needed to serve them are cheap by comparison.

The airline industry, even in its simplest form, is a highly technical field of endeavour which requires a great level of expertise and background training.

For this reason, most developing countries will turn to already established air carriers for assistance and support in setting up and operating their own airlines. Why spend years and years painstakingly developing an indigenous air transport system from scratch when so much time and money can be saved by buying in someone else's experience?

Sierra Leone Airways is a classic example of typical West African regional airline development. The airline was formed in 1961 by the BCAL Group of companies at the specific request of the Sierra Leone government. This

resulted from both official dissatisfaction with the domestic air services then provided, by the now defunct West African Airways Corporation, and confidence that the country could quite easily do a better job itself.

Operations were started almost immediately with a Twin Pioneer aircraft and a nucleus of expatriate management, pilots and engineers. Since then it has developed into an airline offering an extensive domestic route network, international services (which are operated in conjunction with BCAL), a complete line-servicing capability at Freetown's Lungi airport for other international airlines serving the country, and a full back-up infrastructure system incorporating reservations and sales.

The airline's majority shareholding is held by the Sierra Leone Government and BCAL has a 43 percent stake in the business. At the moment since 328 staff are employed, only nine of whom are expatriate.

Domestic services are operated by two 16-seat Britten Normal Trilander aircraft which link seven points within the country on a six-days per week basis. These flights cut certain surface travel times from 12 hours to less than 60 minutes and so provide a vital time saving service.

At Freetown's Lungi Airport, the boom in Sierra Leone's tourist industry has provided a corresponding increase in international air traffic. Around 12 different operators schedule flights to the country and all of these are handled by Sierra Leone Airways. Aircraft catered for range in size up to 250-300 seat DC-10's and SLA has responsibility for all the passenger ticketing and check-in procedures, the replenishment of the visiting aircraft with passenger consumables and fuel, and technical engineering support to line maintenance level.

Internationally, SLA operates two services per week to London and one each week to Monrovia, Liberia. These are operated jointly with BCAL and use the British airline's Boeing 707's with SLA air hostesses included among the cabin staff.

Because of the vital community service nature of most regional airlines' domestic services, fares are set at an artificially low level. In Sierra Leone, fares have remained unchanged for more than three years and thus, with inflation, have reduced quite substantially in real terms. Traffic, however, has not increased significantly as a result, a fact which tends to prove that passengers are not influenced by the cost of travel but more by the need. Indeed, a 20 percent increase in the domestic fares levied by Air Liberia earlier this year had no downturn effect on traffic whatsoever.

Conversely, the costs of providing SLA type regional services are disproportionately higher. It is true that the small scale of the average domestic market tends to limit ideal aircraft size to that of the relatively uncomplicated Trilander-type aircraft as used by SLA. But they are still expensive to operate and require a meticulous engineering support

infrastructure and highly qualified technical personnel to maintain them.

Nevertheless, these airlines can be extremely profitable provided their base of operations is sufficiently broad. It is usually the supply of airport turnaround services and other infrastructure support facilities that

largely keep the balance sheets in the black.

In fact, another of the West African airlines in which B. A. has an interest, is in this sector of the marketplace exclusively.

This is Gambia Airways which was formed in 1964 with the specific purpose of providing a complete on-the-ground service but transferring aircraft but not operating any aircraft of its own.

However, The Gambia is an important focal point for international airline services and Gambia Airways earns a lot of revenue by providing ground handling operations which save foreign airlines from posting their own staff and buying expensive ground support equipment. Gambia Airways also operates a full scale sales and reservations service which is functioning extremely successfully.

Both the government and foreign airline partner in any regional air carrier business can therefore reap the benefit of profits. But there are a number of other revolutionary advantages to both sides as well.

As mentioned earlier, the West African countries involved benefit from acquiring airline expertise much faster than they would otherwise. For the airline providing the management service there are inestimable advantages to be gained from the close contacts and friendly relationships which inevitably occur with the key commercial aviation decision makers in the country concerned.

Despite inherent difficulties arising from the physical location there is no doubt that the airline industry in West Africa is a going concern and has become an integral and vital ingredient in the area's economy.

Demand For Airports

London WEST AFRICA in English 5 May 80 pp 764, 765

[Text]

THE INTEREST in air transport development among the countries of the Third World has been increased in the 1970s and is likely to accelerate in the 1980s.

This stems from an increasing awareness in these countries, especially in Africa, South America, Central America and South East Asia, of the value of air transport not only as a means of communication with the outside world, with all that implies for international trade and political development, but also as a means of improving internal transport, with all that implies for sociological development.

In many countries of the Third World, roads and railways barely exist or are poor because of geographical problems and where in the past communities have been either totally isolated or linked only by many hours' or days' journeying by foot over difficult terrain, air transport has already wrought a social revolution, with those communities now linked by aircraft within minutes.

This use of the aeroplane as a tool for sociological as well as economic advancement is often overlooked by the countries of the West, where air transport has reached such a high state of development that it is becoming taken for

examined as part of the way of life. But in the Third World, air transport development has barely begun, and still has a long way to go before it reaches anything like comparability with the situation in the industrial countries of the West.

Not only is it creating a growing demand for aircraft of all kinds, ranging from small light local-service types up to wide-bodied jets, it is also generating a demand for all the infrastructure facilities those aircraft need — runways, terminal buildings, taxi-ways, access roads, lighting, heating, radars and navigation aids, and all kinds of ancillary equipment, such as public address systems, passenger and baggage equipment, catering equipment and other facilities that simply have never existed before.

One of the most significant aspects of the development of air transport in the Third World is that it is total — i.e. starting from nothing, or at best from the simple, even basic, facilities that have existed before. As such, therefore, it is likely to consume a substantial amount of money, and require substantial resources in terms of consultancy, civil engineering and management techniques. A very substantial proportion of the £17bn. estimated outlays on airports and services through the 1980s is expected to be spent in the Third World.

There is no lack of willing Western industrial and other companies to provide the expertise for these developments. The UK, US, France, West Germany, Italy, Holland, Portugal² and even Israel are all competing strongly for this business — for one recent airport equipment contract alone in the Far East no fewer than 81 different companies from 14 countries tendered.

Some recent examples of the size of the task can be gauged from the immensity of some individual projects already under way. The new international civil airport at Jeddah, in Saudi Arabia, is due to become operational this year. Covering an area of more than 105 sq. km., the new airport is expected to become one of the world's busiest, especially when the spacious new Haj terminal there is completed in 1981, which will be able to cope with 50,000 pilgrims a day. Overall, the new airport, is being built at a total cost of SAR 1.5bn. is expected to handle 8.6m. passengers a year by 1985, and 10m. by 1990.

Major port developments are going on in many different parts of the world. But it is also true that there is now hardly an airport anywhere in the world that is not undergoing some modification or modernisation to enable it to cope with the anticipated expansion of the next decade.

This expansion programme is inevitably calling for a substantial volume of money. As a result, in addition to the consultancy, design, development, constructional and operational resources of the Western world, the airport development programme of the Third World is also making considerable demands on the cash resources of the West. Most of the governments of the Third World do not possess the money required to pay for the expensive programmes they need, and so there has emerged in the West a substantial funding programme, largely financed by banks and commercial institutions, although some government aid is also included.

The World Bank itself lends substantial sums for airport programmes, while the International Civil Aviation Organisation (the aviation technical agency of the UN) makes direct cash grants to help some of the poorer countries develop their aviation infrastructures. Some examples of recent ICAO projects include cash to help prepare schemes for airport development in Jordan, Uruguay, Iraq and Saudi Arabia.

But for the most part the cash for airport developments comes either from the internal funds of the countries concerned where this is possible, or through loans from Western governments, or banking and other institutions. Increasingly, because of the fierce competition in the airport development business, it is becoming the rule for countries wanting airports to be offered "packages" by Western industrial groups, including not only assistance with finance but also everything else from initial site surveys, through design and construction, and even in some cases, covering the initial operation of the finished airport. In the UK, the Plessey Group has developed this concept of offering complete packages to countries in the Third World, and has already achieved some considerable successes, for example, in Zaïre, Egypt, Gabon, Libya and the Ivory Coast.

The British Airports Authority has teamed with International Aeradio to offer package systems to overseas countries. This "package" concept will be bound to become increasingly attractive, not only to countries anxious to develop their civil aviation infrastructures swiftly, but also to the industrial groups involved, for it gives the latter a simpler commercial structure within which to work on complex and expensive projects.

Also in the UK, a new group, called the British Airport Equipment Group, has been set up by a number of companies manufacturing between them all kinds of airport equipment. On the Continent, airport authorities such as those at Paris, Frankfurt, and Schiphol (Amsterdam), have all developed specialist teams to meet the growing demand, and all of them have achieved some significant successes — with the Aeroport de Paris involved in recent years in no less than 67 different airport projects world-wide.

Finally, however, one of the most significant aspects of the entire airport development situation is the growing need for swift and accurate market intelligence. It is becoming all too common for some countries in the Third World to settle their aviation infrastructure programmes on the basis of private negotiations, rather than by adopting the open public tender technique, and in some cases the latter course is only adopted as a formality, when the work has

already been allocated to a contractor.

As competition becomes fiercer, the need for swift knowledge of impending developments becomes even greater, together with the ability to respond with equal speed. This is another reason why the existence of large groups, often acting in concert with lending institutions to provide the necessary funds, is becoming so significant. They can frequently pick up through their own commercial sources information of impending developments long before normal governmental channels get to hear of them, and on more than one occasion in recent years the prize of a major airport development contract overseas has gone to the group with the best early intelligence of what was about to happen.

Airport Underway

London WEST AFRICA in English 5 May 80 p 785

[Text]

THREE important and lucrative West African airport development contracts have been won recently by Plessey Radar. Following the award of the £30m. first stage development project for Abidjan International Airport in November 1977, Plessey Radar has also received a new £5m. contract for the carrying out of studies which will detail the further work necessary to complete the first phase of the Abidjan project.

It is intended that a new international airport, close to the existing one should be constructed. Plessey have the contract for the first part of phase one and, following the decision to build virtually a new airport — instead of merely expanding the present one, the new studies will determine the shape and size of the additional facilities necessary.

The existing contract covers the provision of a fully equipped new runway with a Central Tower and Tower Block, while the remaining work which will be let on completion of the studies, will be for passenger and freight terminals, a Presidential pavilion, aircraft parking areas, roadways, lighting and other equipment. The second part of Phase one is expected to cost more than £100m.

Plessey's other work in West Africa includes contracts in Cameroon and Gabon. The Cameroon contract, the overall cost of which is estimated at £30m., is to turn Garoua airport in northern Cameroon into an international airport. Plessey's part in the project is valued at £17m., the other £13m. will be for local civil engineering works — the implementation will be phased over a 30-month programme — to bring the airport to International Civil Aviation Organisation Class A international standard.

Gabon is the third country to award a major contract to Plessey. This is worth £6m. and is to improve the aeronautical facilities of the Republic of Gabon. This is the second Gabon contract for Plessey whose commitments in that country are now worth £13m.

Importance of Roads

London WEST AFRICA in English 5 May 80 p 787

[Text]

THE EXISTING networks of surfaced roads began when motor vehicles first arrived on the continent — the centuries old trade routes for man and pack animals had not needed special surfaces, just convenience. The new roads were initially developed in the light of the needs and estimates of the colonial powers, mainly penetrating the interiors from the coasts they concentrated on some areas and ignored other areas that were regarded as not economically significant.

But since independence African governments have realised the importance of roads as the foundation on which the life, work and unity of the state, the economy and society are built. Good roads are absolutely essential for rural development schemes and general economic development.

Lack of suitable roads has affected development in several ways. African nations are in particular need of cheap and efficient transport routes, since most of them depend on exports of one or more basic products for the bulk of their foreign exchange earnings. The high costs of air freight have forced the countries to use maritime transport, as a result ports have been stretched beyond their capacities; vessels have had to wait so long that perishable goods often did not reach the land, and equipment and materials arrive very late at their destinations.

The 13 land-locked countries are much affected by inadequate inter-African road networks, as the cost of transport can increase the cost of their imported goods by as much as 25 per cent.

In addition to national development, African countries have embarked on joint schemes which are often hampered by lack of proper roads. Trade relations suffer and it is very expensive to launch mutually profitable enterprises that combine geographically separate raw materials, technical expertise, capital and potential markets.

If each of the independent countries of Africa had just one road link with its immediate neighbours, there would be 84 inter-state links altogether. At the moment there are only 25 such links (asphalted roads and improved dirt, laterite or gravel roads) which are practicable all the year round; 33 more are unimproved roads and tracks that are unusable in the rainy season. Six of the roads have not been built at all.

To improve the integration and development which the OAU and ECA are aiming at they launched the Lagos-Mombasa Trans-African Highway project in July, 1971. As the ECA is a pan-African organisation this was only the beginning, a test case which would reveal the principles and methods whereby the countries of Africa could co-operate effectively on the construction and exploitation of international roads.

Trans-African schemes

The Trans-African Highway was a conclusive experiment in that it resulted in the design and establishment of suitable institutions in which African governments, industrialised countries, African inter-governmental organisations and the UN have been able to work together, in harmony, to define the ways and means of solving the many problems posed by the creation of trans-African roads.

The ECA has since launched five other trans-African road projects:

- The Trans-Sahara, started by the ECA, but now in other hands, it mainly concerns Algeria, Mali and Niger, but will be extended as far as Nigeria.

- The Lagos-Mombasa Highway, east across Nigeria, Cameroon, the CAR, Zaïre, Uganda and Kenya.

Tracing new routes between various points of Africa would have meant building new roads from scratch, and this would certainly have involved long delays, as the Trans-Sahara road from Algeria to Mali/Niger shows. So it was decided to base the new highways on existing international roads in the different countries. Another principle was to provide each section with its own administrative structures. At the outset, a co-ordinating committee was set up but it soon became apparent that this would have to be replaced by a legally and financially autonomous authority.

- The Nouakchott-Lagos Highway, across Mauritania, Senegal, The Gambia, Guinea Bissau, Guinea, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Ivory Coast, Ghana, Togo, Benin and Nigeria.

- The Cairo-Gaborone Highway, across Egypt, Sudan, Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanzania, Zambia and Botswana.

The five highways total some 33,000km., 18,000 of them asphalted, some are multi-lane highways but others are still no more than tracks barely suitable for cross-country vehicles.

However, the ECA is convinced that it takes more than good international roads to increase traffic. For one thing the various countries will have to harmonise their transport laws (driving regulations, axle loads, etc.), and introduce standardised rulings for customs and frontier formalities.

Also a great deal of money, time and means is required to produce this large network of A roads (like E roads in Europe). There is more to it than modernising an existing road. A road must also be maintained, strengthened if the traffic increases and even rebuilt in parts if, for example, the carriageway deteriorates through lack of upkeep.

The current costs of road works of this kind varies between 100,000 and 180,000 Units of Account per km. The exact price will obviously depend on what technical improvements are planned, on the situation on the individual countries, where the conditions of competition and psychological factors may have different effects on prices.

The cost per kilometre cannot, unfortunately be reduced (except in cases of obvious overcalculation). The main cost components in road construction are energy (fuel and energy-producing machinery), asphalt and, to a lesser extent, labour. These factors cannot generally be influenced by either the financing bodies or the recipient countries which, if their social policy is fair, will have to ensure that the minimum wage for the road labour force is in line with the general conditions in the country.

These vast projects also take time and in many countries the effects of climate make it impossible to work more than ten months of the year.

But any country needs communications if it is to stay united. It is primarily the development of communications, and in Africa roads in particular, which is likely to bring about rapid changes in the basic image of society. Africans, like everyone else, have an increasing desire for mobility. African governments are aware of all these needs. That is why they do not hesitate to devote large percentages of their limited revenues and even incur debts, to give their countries the roads that will satisfy these needs.

Problems of Roads

London WEST AFRICA in English 5 May 80 pp 787, 788

(Text)

THE FOURTH African Highway Conference of the International Road Federation was held in Nairobi at the end of January. The attendance alone suggests the importance attached to it by African countries. Of the 72 countries represented 37 were African. Twenty of the latter sent ministers. In all there were 1,102 delegates from around the world.

The breadth of discussion was all embracing, links between Europe, Asia and

Africa were discussed, as were problems concerning internal highways within the continent. Upkeep, training and financing were the other major areas to which experts devoted attention. And it concluded with the adoption of five motions. It recommended (1) the creation of an African regional fund for the specific purpose of opening up landlocked countries, (2) the realisation of the link between Western Europe and Africa

should contribute towards the financing of trade-linking capitals (4) a request to the Economic & Social Programme Commission to assist in the search for sources of finance; and (5) that studies be made on the adaptation of road construction techniques to the conditions prevalent in the African continent.

It has been noted that over two-thirds of Africa's trade is with Europe. It has been estimated that there are 100 regular rail or rail-aided Rattes services between Africa and Europe, seven of these are from North African ports and 33 from other African ports north of the Equator. The link with Europe has become all the more important for some West African states with the construction of the Trans-Saharan Highway which will eventually be 3,700 kms long and linking Kano to Algiers via Timbuktu.

The conference however laid particular emphasis, as far as the road link with Europe is concerned, on the proposed Lagos - Dakar - Nouakchott - Rabat - Tangier road with a view to linking through Gibraltar with the European highways system.

In addition, the conference placed emphasis on the African highways, five of which are already under construction and four of which are at the project stage. All these plans add up to 33,000 kms worth of highway, the most important consequence of which will be to open up Africa's thirteen landlocked countries. Twelve of these, it should never be forgotten, are over 1,000 kms away from the nearest port. For these countries, it was acknowledged at the conference, the costs of road construction and maintenance — the roads very often act as no more than transit for other countries — are prohibitive. It is for this reason that special emphasis was given in the final resolution that such highways must be a communal responsibility of the entire continent.

A second aspect of the conference which came to less clear conclusions, concerned other roads which are considered important for domestic economies and which have different roles according to the local exigencies. Some are for rural areas, others serve major projects (the road construction programmes in Niger which serve the uranium mines are an obvious example). It was unanimously agreed that it is impossible to impose a typology of roads since one of the major drawbacks to current road construction in many African countries is that often they do not conform to the climate, geological or demographic conditions in a given area. A more recent problem facing tarred roads is the rise in oil prices which has raised the price not only of construction, but of maintenance, beyond all expectations. An example given is the fact that an estimated 70 per cent of traffic on African roads consists of "heavy" traffic. There is a problem facing the rural roads which can accommodate light traffic — less than 100 vehicles a day — but which will eventually have to take heavier traffic. As a result of such factors one delegate referred to the need to apply the theory of

"evolutive" roads. The need for a clearer appreciation of such issues is apparent, if one is to be more precise in the road planning policies of the financing agencies.

One of the important conclusions--reflected in the motions passed at the conference--was that road construction methods in developed countries could not be applied to Africa. Social conditions dictate that such programmes should be labor intensive. I was also recommended that more use should be made of local raw materials. Therefore construction techniques should be adapted, with some foresight, to the requirements and possibilities in desert or tropical regions, for example. One delegate felt very strongly that a prerequisite for any commitment more than \$100,000 should be a thorough feasibility study.

The necessity for maintenance

Road maintenance was also identified as a major sector which is too often overlooked. The secret is timing and as one delegate pointed out if one is too late in dealing with repairs the costs can mount to over \$5 m. per kilometre. Another delegate suggested that any road budget should devote at least 35 percent of its resources to maintenance. It was observed that not enough attention is paid to excess weight that passes over roads. It was estimated that an increase in weight on one road of 20 percent can reduce by half the life of the road and increase by 40 percent the costs.

In discussing many of the technical aspects of road policy, it became evident that there was a desperate need to transfer the technology and to increase research and training in Africa. Not only must techniques be adapted but that centres devoted to the study of road construction and maintenance should be created with a view to improving on the current dearth of qualified personnel. It was also noted that more attention should be devoted to the training of heavy lorry drivers.

Inevitably, financing was discussed. There was a less than optimistic note struck by the European Development Fund representative who felt that financing for road construction will be much more difficult to come by because of the rise in energy costs. In the last five years, the costs of constructing a kilometre of road in Mali have almost quadrupled.

The main multilateral (World Bank, EDF, UNCTAD) and bilateral (France, West Germany, Italy, Canada, US) representatives advised on some criteria for effective financing; the need for medium and long term planning; priority to be given to helping land-locked countries; policies that have some bearing on local means and resources; an analysis that goes beyond immediate regional needs; profit should not be sole motive. In addition they all agreed that the proliferation of sources of finance per project should be reduced to one, suggesting that, as in many other sectors of aid policy, one of the main problems has been confusion and duplication.

Railway Potential

London VEST AFRICA in English 5 May 80 p 789, 790

[Text]

IN AFRICA the railways, like the surfaced road systems, were built to link the interior, particularly the arid and producing areas, with the coast. The Accra-Kumasi railway in Ghana was built to transport cocoa from the Ashanti region. Nigeria's Lagos-Kano railroad was built to bring out cotton and groundnuts from the north and was extended to Jimba to transport iron from there. The first railroads in Central Africa, which provide links between Zomba and Zaire and the various coastal areas to the east, west and south, were intended to transport minerals, from Zomba and particularly from the old Katanga (now Shaba) region.

The density of Africa's railways is extremely low. The continent is 29,000 sq km in area but there are only 78,000 km of track, compared with Europe where there are 300,000 km of track for an area of 750,000 sq km (over 30 times the length of track per 1,000 sq km compared with Africa). Ten countries in Africa have no national networks or international links. At the moment Africa's 78,000 km of track are divided into 31 independent networks.

The main advantages of railways are that they offer means of transporting heavy loads over long distances, this particularly suits African traffic, which tends to be bulk transport of agricultural and mineral produce. The growth of inter-African trade will be enhanced by an integrated system of railways. Superior, for example sells food products, palm oil and fish to a number of countries on the continent, the CAR exports cotton, coffee and rubber products through Cameroon and the Congo.

In the early days direct integration was precluded to a large degree by the persistence of colonial partition. Only in the southern areas of the continent did the desire of expansion emphasize the need for uniformity. But when independence came a realization grew that a comprehensive and efficient transport system was an essential part of industrialization and mobilization of the economy. The contribution of railways to the economic development of the USA, Canada and the USSR is indeed a very attractive model for Africans.

On the issue of the jointing of units bought under the UATU, leaders of African railway systems attending a seminar in Berlin agreed on a course which culminated in the formation of the Union of African Railways (UAR) in 1972.

The enthusiasm which the various member countries display in the work of the UAR is reason to hope that any decision it makes will be rapidly implemented and that it could be a fine example of regional co-operation in the transport sector. There are many plans to join up national networks, a number of projects are already under way.

Such schemes include railways between Abidjan (Ivory Coast) and Niamey (Niger), Tripoli (Libya) and Gafsa (Tunisia), Benghazi (Libya) and As-Saltan (Egypt), Aswan (Egypt) and Wadi Halfa (Sudan), Nyala (Sudan) and N'Djamena (Chad), Maiduguri (Nigeria) and Yaounde (Cameroon) and Bangui (CAR), a line between Ivory Coast and Guinea and more. It is hoped that all these projects can be implemented in the near future.

One of the problems of linking the different networks is the variety of gauges. Most English-speaking countries use 1.067m gauge. In British interests were involved in financing these lines. Tanzania and Kenya adopted the 1m gauge because Tanganyika, which used to be a German colony, took over the standard German gauge. Most of the ex-French colonies also use the 1m gauge. The adoption of a standard gauge is one of the things advocated by the UAR. The predominance of the 1.067m gauge has led the UAR to suggest that this be brought into general use for interconnection, except in regions where other gauges are more common.

There will also be the non-technical operational, commercial and administrative aspects requiring agreement on methods of charging, apportioning revenues and the creation of documentation for these. Procedures would have to be established for maintaining and servicing foreign rolling stock and raising charges for such services.

that the biggest threat to railways, national or international, are the roads. Generally roads have been favoured for investment funds, to the detriment of the railways. Thus in Nigeria while the former Federal Military Government favoured a lot of money for its road construction projects the railways have only barely improved beyond the destruction suffered during the civil war.

There are several reasons for the shift of emphasis to road construction. One is that roads are cheaper and quicker to build. Road users are still very aware of the past underdeveloped nature of railways, even today in Nigeria most cross-country trips take at least twice as long by rail as by road — if the trains run. But more important still is the social, political and economic importance of roads. It is usually possible to build some kind of road, regardless of quality to reach remote rural areas, instances where railways would hardly be viable propositions. A politician would be appreciated by his voters if he could get the government to build roads in his constituency, and since the decision-

makers stopped even they were more inclined to build roads to drive on than railways they were unlikely to use.

Roadways also face competition from roads on the African international scene. African countries tend to have road links with their immediate neighbours and, even though some are in bad repair and cannot be used all the year round, at least it is possible to go by road from The Ivory Coast to Ghana in the east, to Liberia in the west and to Mali in the north-east. There are no railways between Nigeria and Benin, Cameroon or Chad, but there are roads to them all.

African railways have broken new ground since the creation of the UAR to which most African networks belong. It is responsible for co-ordinated railway development over the whole continent, under the aegis of the OAU and ECA. The success of the UAR will, no doubt, mean economic development in the many fields covered by integrated projects — national, sub-regional and regional — which condition the development of inter-African trade.

Water-Power Opportunities

London WEST AFRICA in English 5 May 80 pp 791, 792, 793, 794

[Text]

AS ALL STUDENTS of African history are aware rivers such as the Senegal, Gambia and Niger provided invaluable exploration routes into West Africa's interior. As European control gradually spread over the region these, and many smaller rivers, often provided the means whereby export commodities such as timber, cocoa, coffee and palm produce could be brought to the coast. On those parts of the coast endowed with extensive sheltered lagoons (Nigeria, Benin, Ivory Coast) and also those parts with more numerous broad river estuaries (eastern Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Guinea) there was also considerable use of water transport, usually over short distances.

Yet the geography of West Africa provided definite limits to the extent to which water transport could be developed in the modern period. The rivers are characterised by marked seasonality of flow with many water courses too shallow for navigation in the low water season before the rains and swollen and difficult to navigate in the flood season. The rivers bring down vast quantities of sediment so that channel courses are highly variable and the lateral movement of material invariably creates river-mouth bars that vary in depth and configuration and make access difficult.

the Niger delta, originally by way of the Benue River, had to be changed first to the Benue River entrance and more recently to the Lac de Chad in depth destined with sediment. The present-day Niger delta entrance depth is maintained with great difficulty and only after engineering works and with constant dredging. Access to the delta and the lagoons to east and west of the city only became possible for larger vessels when in 1922 two long floating bridges were completed at the river mouth and the entrance had to be dredged. At Abidjan the 1940 attempt to construct a canal led into the lagoon ended as a result of falling and it was not until 1950 that a better planned canal allowed lagoon access. Abidjan to become the great port it has.

Navigation inland was all too frequently impeded by rapids and in some cases (e.g. the Volta at Kpong) the first set was located relatively close to the coast. On the Niger the first set of rapids were at Bussa but these have now been submerged under the waters of Lake Kainji but navigation upstream is restricted by further sets of rapids in the Anambra region and also near Benin.

Although water transport over any distance by even moderate sized craft was difficult or impossible it would be all too easy to under-estimate the significance of such transport both historically and at the present time for both passenger and freight movement. The greater part of the traffic is best classified as "informal" being by local craft of varying size - the canoes on most of the rivers, the sailing "bottom" boats of Sierra Leone and the sailing "cutters" of The Gambia. Many of the canoes have now been motorised and in the Niger delta the motorised pirogues are the main means of movement for people and goods between a large number of settlements. As a form of transport these vessels have much to recommend them as they can be constructed and maintained by local materials and skills, can be in a way to suit individual local conditions of geography and demand and provide flexibility of

operations where demand is fluctuating and where the distinction between passengers and freight is often blurred. Further, in terms of their performance they are undemanding of costly, imported skills, materials and fuels.

Most of the traffic by this informal sector goes un-recorded and there can be no way of even guessing at its total volume. However, there can be no doubt that in the riverine and lagoon areas it accounts for a considerable proportion of the total movements. There are strong grounds for suggesting that this is a transport sector that has been neglected by planners but in which there is great scope for the adoption of relatively low cost "intermediate" technology solutions with an emphasis on local participation. The establishment on the Nile at Juba, of a yard for constructing concrete vessels (an Intermediate Technology Development Group project) shows a way this might develop while use of glass fibre moulding or, and preferably, local timber, provide other alternatives for local boat-building industries.

Until the late 1960s there was extensive commercial use of the lower Niger and Benue rivers and in the early 1950s as much as 13 percent of Nigeria's freight movements were by water. Companies such as Niger River Transport (UAC, Holt's Transport and Niger-Benue Transport, maintained a large number of river transshipment points and fleets of push-tow barges. Although technically open for longer, navigation to Baro was normally restricted to four months but Garoua in Northern Cameroon

was open for only six to seven weeks each year. This meant that capacity was seriously under-utilised and costs increased. The traffic was also markedly imbalanced and largely comprised the southward movement for export of agricultural commodities such as groundnuts, cotton lint and seed, benzoin and palm products.

Mainly as a result of road haulage competition the number of river ports has declined and the total traffic of the (now Government owned) river operations has fallen to negligible quantities. In the delta itself the oil companies make great use of water transport in their exploration, production and servicing operations. Yet with the peak annual movements in the past in excess of ½ million tons the potential of the inland waterways needs no further demonstration.

In relation to tonne-miles per gallon of fuel, water transport is 25 per cent more efficient than railways and over 400 per

cent better than road transport. Even Nigeria may in the future have to recognise the advantages of energy conservation and her non-oil producing neighbours would be well advised to start now. With the Kainji Dam by-pass locks (far larger than any vessels now able to navigate the river) navigation is possible for seven months (August-April) as far as Gays and for a shorter period to Niamey.

A Niger company, Niger River and Sea Transport, built up a fleet of 12 barges and has estimated that on the Niamey to coast route it has been able to cut costs from 12-14 francs CFA per tonne-kilometre by road to three francs by water. There have been numerous studies of the possible improvement of the Niger (Netherlands Engineering Consultants, ONSTOM) and in March, 1980, it was announced that the Nigerian Government intends developing river transport and is to build new river ports at 12 locations including Onitsha,

Rail on Roll-off ships can be regarded as a logical development of the process that takes cars and lorries across rivers but is called up to economic size. C I Africa Line, which already has two Roll-off ships operating between Europe and West Africa - and plans to add a third later this year - says that the vessels are not limited to carrying lorries, trailers and cars, anything with wheels fits on a pallet with parallel temporary wheels can go Roll-Off.

Idah, Ajakuta (which could serve the new iron and steel industry), Bano and Jebba.

Certainly known to many intrepid tourists will be the Cie Mahomet de Navigation services operating seasonally (July-April) on the middle Niger between Koulikoro and Amangou with main calls at Segou, Mopti, Kaboro/Combucton and Gao. This company operates a range of passenger vessels and dry cargo and tank barges of small size. Between August and November services are also possible upstream from Bamako as far as Kankan (Guinea). This middle-upper Niger traffic has in peak years accounted for more than 35 million tonne-kilometres.

Although access to the Senegal river is restricted by the river mouth sand bar, Messageries du Senegal provides regular round service from Saint Louis to Fatick and from August to October

penetrates to Matam. From July to September launches provide services to Kayes on the border with Mali. The inter-state OMVS plans to control the Senegal River would certainly as a by-product improve navigation conditions and this could be of immense value to land-locked Mali. At least one European shipping company is known to be interested in greater use of the river.

Since early this century a Government vessel has provided combined passenger, mail and freight services on the Gambra River and the recently replaced *Lady Wigham* had for 25 years averaged nearly 40 round trips a year to Basse, 240 miles inland, and on each trip carried as many as

production and other similar phenomena and as much as 150 tons of freight. The Lambi Wood and her successor Lambi (later Lambi) are also engaged in being floating mobile post offices for over 25 river ports. The upstream boat trip has become increasingly popular with tourists and provides an alternative way of seeing the country and especially the bird life for which it is famous. The Gambian River Transport Company's self-propelled barges and pusher units have now largely replaced the sailing cutters for the movement of goods downstream and are also used for upstream movement of grain, fertilizer and oil. In good years these movements total over 100,000 tons. The Gambian Transport Marketing Board recently acquired a 24 ton self-propelled vessel for transporting cattle but capable in cases back cargoes, oil and vehicles.

Volta lake underexploited

In 1966 the Volta Lake Transport Company was created to operate regular passenger and freight services on the new lake. Since 1972 the Akumamba (Ghana) has provided a passenger service from Yapei at the lake head to Akumamba, the southern terminal, with stops at Yapei, Kete Krachi and Kpanda. The Yapei (Ghana) is a two-compartment self-off vessel with a capacity of 240 troops and she can take passenger cargo (e.g. of luggage, fuel or cotton) and can also be used for heavy mobile equipment. The Yapei (Ghana) a tug-propelled construction has been used principally for the downstream movement of yams from Kete Krachi and also for shipping cocoa from the Akumamba region.

The very considerable potential for this 240 motor vessel has never been fully exploited as a result of all too frequent breakdown, lack of spare parts, lack of loading at certain points and an understandably reluctance on the part of the Ghana Government to provide an adequate and only very short road link to the port at Akumamba. A recent agreement with West Germany could well mean the re-equipment of these services and perhaps that this potentially low cost, high capacity

route will be able to operate closer to early expectations. The informal sector has not been slow to take advantage of the waterway and there are a number of freight and passenger canoes and launches providing valuable services both along and across the lake.

The Niger, Senegal, Gambian and Mano rivers and also Lake Volta have been identified as priorities for navigation improvement during the ECA's Transport and Communication Decade (1978-88) and clearly provide possible valuable routes for both movements to and from the interior regions now so poorly served by surface transport. In March the newly-created Niger River Basin Authority suggested plans for the development of the river, including navigation. Greater use of improved waterways could be a possible way of dispersing a variety of heavier

inland waterways into the ocean. Had through transport been possible on the Senegal and Niger many of the problems associated with getting relief to the drought-stricken Sahel zone would have been avoided. The development of the rivers, especially for navigation, could be a vital key to the more effective management of resources in this region. It could well be that river improvements would cost less than the provision of alternative modes of transport and with oil becoming increasingly costly and possibly more scarce it makes sense to use water transport to the fullest possible extent.

An additional factor pointing to the desirability of maximizing the use of water transport for freight movement in West Africa was the introduction in August, 1979, of the first vessel carrying specially-built barges internally into the region's maritime trade. The German owners of this ship have long experience of inland waterway operations in Europe and the adoption of a technology (described in *West Africa*, August 27, 1979) in which the barges carried by the mother-ship can utilise inland waterways for onward movement at either end of the oceanic journey was thought particularly suitable in West African conditions.

Boro-Liner 1 has already been joined by a sister ship and they are apparently operating at maximum capacity south-bound. The vessels are calling at Lagos, where the Kiri Kiri barge terminal is used for cargo handling to and from the barges and thereby avoiding more congested port

areas, and Warri, from where the barges are being towed to a number of other delta ports. Either this or some other barge-carrying system could provide the design standards for the improvement of the Niger River transport in which case the system provides the logical way of servicing the Ajakuta iron and steel works and a suitably located river port with short rail link could be the most efficient way of moving the vast amount of construction material and equipment that will be required for the development of the Abuja Federal Capital territory.

Over 90 per cent of West Africa's trade is with overseas partners and this is catered for by the established shipping companies, foreign and African.

Coastal shipping

Much of the intra-African trade crosses the land frontiers but a small part of it does move coastwise by sea and being over shorter distances and being in smaller quantities can suitably be carried by local shipping companies with smaller vessels. The Liberian Demco Company provides an obvious example. Far more of the coastwise movements are best classed as "feeder" services for the purpose of the consolidating cargo at larger ports and reducing the number of ports of call for the main line vessels. The movements of Liberian latex and other commodities to Monrovia would

be an example of this, as would be the coastwise services linking Casamance River ports Saint Louis and Dakar.

During the severe congestion at the port of Lagos in 1975-1977 much cargo was off-loaded at Takoradi, Tema, Lome and Cotonou and then moved onward as convenient by smaller vessels, some of them acquired specially for the purpose of local companies. A number of West African states now have their own national shipping line and in addition there is an increasing number of privately-owned companies. The UNCTAD Liner Convention means that this African shipping capacity will certainly increase in the future. The time therefore may be right for the adoption of technologies and systems which make possible a better articulation of intercontinental, coastal and inland movements of freight and allow ports to make more effective use of their capacity.

The much greater use made of West Africa's rivers in the past only serves to highlight the neglect of this means of transport in recent planning. Now is the time to remedy this. An important conference in New Orleans (May 13-15) will be considering many aspects of barge-carrying technology, integrated tug-barge systems and large barge modules--the technology which in other regions is already contributing to an effective marriage of deep-sea and inland waterway use and which should not be given the fullest consideration by those concerned with planning the long-term strategy for freight movement in West Africa.

CSO: 4420

'FRONTLINE' STRUGGLE SHIFTS TO SOUTHWEST

Paris DEMAIN L'AFRIQUE in French No 50, 7 Apr 80 p 25

[Article by Roland Malet: "Weapon in Hand"]

[Text] Ties between Angola and Cuba are growing stronger. That is the conclusion of the official visit which the chief of state of the People's Democratic Republic of Angola made to Havana from 17 to 20 March. All speculation about an alleged cooling of relations between the two capitals has been foiled. Consequently, there is no question of the some 19,000 Cuban soldiers -- to use Western estimates -- returning home; on the contrary. A new and difficult period is beginning for Angola. After Zimbabwe gained its independence, the war came to an end in that country. Now the epicenter of the "front line" constituted by the African nations engaged in the struggle against apartheid and for the liberation of the black peoples of southern Africa is going to shift from the southeast to the southwest. Priority will now be given to this region. It must be an example through increased financial, diplomatic and military aid to the South West African People's Organization (SWAPO), which heads the fight of the Namibian patriots.

In this task, Angolans must assume the principal role, first of all, for the simple reason that geographically speaking, they are in the front-row seats. Their border with Namibia stretches for some 1,300 kilometers. Second, authorities in Luanda have no intention of ducking their duty of solidarity with a people fighting for its liberation. Angola "will see that the SWAPO patriots enjoy the means enabling them to return to their territory, which is being illegally occupied," Angolan Chief of State Dos Santos solemnly declared on 11 November.

For their part, the South Africans know what they are facing. Despite intensified attacks, they know they have no hope of forcing Luanda to give up supporting the SWAPO. And yet, powerful means will be put to work by Pretoria's armed forces. Squadrons of different types of military planes, including the most sophisticated, have violated Angolan territory. Bombings have been carried out by Canberra planes in July, squadrons of six Impala MK2's in October and six Mirage jets in December. French-made

Puma helicopters regularly intervene, either flying in formations of 11 aircraft, as in the case of 28 and 29 October, or accompanied by bombers. The Angolan Ministry of Defense revealed that the number of South African attacks totaled 18 in September 1979 and 40 in February 1980. According to these estimates, concentrations of South African troops on the Namibian border include some 18,000 men.

Obviously, Angola is paying with severe losses, which generally affect the civilian population. In July, it deplored the death of five border guards. On 16 July, a school was bombed. A raid at the end of October took the lives of 20 persons, including 18 civilians. Another raid on 15 January killed 9 and wounded 6. In addition, Pretoria's army is destroying the infrastructure: bridges, tunnels, railroads. Operations sometimes take place well within Angolan territory. At the end of October, it was the provinces of Lubango and Mocimedes, 200 kilometers from the Namibian border and toward the Atlantic side, that were hard hit.

Naturally, not all the strikes go unpunished. The People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola (FAPLA) respond vigorously. They are improving their use of anti-aircraft defense. For example, they were able to chalk up one Mirage, whose pilot was killed, one Impala MK2 and one Puma helicopter.

And yet, the Angolan people are well aware that more than ever, in order to stand up to the powerful South African military whose final objective is to oust the Angolan regime now in the front line, they will need the aid and diplomatic and military cooperation of their allies, beginning with those nearest, and at least the political cooperation of other front-line countries.

This explains the two trips made by President Dos Santos during the six months following his appointment in Luanda to head the party and the government. On 19 December, he arrived in Moscow, where he was received by Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev. On that occasion, a common declaration was issued reaffirming the privileged relations established with the Soviet Union by the treaty of friendship and cooperation concluded on 8 October 1976 between the two countries.

Previous to that visit, in the beginning of December, a Soviet military mission visited Angola in order to evaluate its army's needs so that it would be able to "meet the constant attacks of the enemy." A little over 2 months later, it was Havana's turn.

11,464
CSO: 4400

U.S. HOSTAGE RAID, CARTER CONDEMNED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 30 Apr 80 p 12

[Article by Adelino de Almeida: "Carter: a Wounded Wild Bull"]

[Text] There is every indication that Carter's abortive military operation attempting to free the American hostages in Tehran did not stop there....

As everyone knows, the wild bull becomes more dangerous when wounded, and if sensibilities of the less credulous are not too much affected by the analogy that has been made, one may put forth the idea that Carter is heading fast toward his own destruction and, convinced of the fact, is trying to take the hunter himself along with him....

There is no doubt that, as a result of this, Carter will now go down in history not only as the great architect of the "historic shift" in the process of political and military calmness which to some extent typified the last decade, but as the "Yankee" statesman whose rash procedure reached the bounds of the improbable.

The failure of the operation, pompously termed the "rescue of the hostages," was so real primarily because the "most powerful nation in the world" did not even succeed in repeating "Operation Entebbe," carried out by its proteges, the Israelis. Hence, what will remain of the American prestige that is heralded so much?

Secondly, because the claim by the American government representatives that there had been a collision between two aircraft taking part in the operation when they were proceeding to refuel comes in conflict with the Iranian account. In a communique released on Friday by the military command of Iran, the i's are dotted, as the saying goes; because the collision took place when the aircraft were preparing to take off, after they had been intercepted by that Asian country's Air Force.

Thirdly, political observers are unanimous in stating that the rash action ordered by the American president was based on Carter's ambition to make points in the race that he is running against other candidates for the presidency of the White House.

In fact, the release of the hostages by force would make it possible to depict a strong Carter to the voters, and thus do away with the "hesitant" or "weak" image that the Pentagon hawks, who have become increasingly demanding, attach to him.

Nevertheless, it sufficed for Carter to perform the religious duty of making a confession, and assuming "all responsibility" for the abortive operation, for the "mass media" which are loyal to him to conduct impartial polls of public opinion....And they reached the scientific conclusion that three quarters of the American citizens still approve of the government's action....

The deity of the Iranians did not thunder at such a conclusion (which was, obviously, computerized by the best programmers in the world); because, at the time, he was busy giving his blessing to the Shiites and Moslems of Iran, immunizing them from the American attack....

Since the notorious American defeat in Vietnam, the United States has started to experience something which Western analysts agree upon calling "the American syndrome." Now, the vocabulary of the capitalist press will have to be frantically searched again to find the most appropriate term to describe the "Yankee" failure in Iran.

Moreover, the mathematicians, who are certainly nothing strange in American decision-making centers (for they are capable of regimenting entire "armies" of scientists to manufacture bombs) will be faced with the responsibility for equating the formula, the data for which will be "syndrome" and "failure."

After all, one may conclude that, even in the presence of the murderous rage of a wounded wild bull, it has become necessary to deal it the coup de grace, which may be reflected in the continuation of the Iranians' struggle against American imperialism.

2909

CSO: 4401

CORRESPONDENT VIEWS EUROPEAN POLITICAL SITUATION

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese Special Edition 28 Mar 80 p 10

[Unsigned article by European correspondent: "When Spring Began"]

[Text] 1. I have on my desk two daily newspapers: The first one tells me about a "modernization" of the Berlin Wall separating the two Germanys, specifically in the Bernauerstrasse area of the former French Zone; and the second brings me information on the speech given by Helmut Schmidt today, calling for a policy of clearing up the situation among the European countries, most particularly between the East and West Germans. The Federal Chancellor invited his counterpart, Heinrich Honecker, secretary general of the SED [Socialist Unity Party of Germany], to a meeting "as soon as possible," which could revive the best years of the Ostpolitik, although it might reiterate the appeals to the Soviet Union to withdraw from Afghanistan.

Two news articles, two ways of reporting, two manners of stating things. The correspondent in the first case, who was concerned only with the "dead zone" of Bernauerstrasse, appears to me to be an advocate of the installation of the Pershing missiles; the latter, a reporter interested in a Europe which, over and above ideological distinctions, is interested in cooperation and peaceful coexistence. The former works for an American agency, the latter for a European agency.

These specific, intentional quotations help me to point out a more marked difference in recent weeks between the American and European policies. In addition to not going along with the policy of retaliation against the Soviet Union (confining itself to declarations of noblesse oblige), Western Europe has opened its doors to recognition of the Palestinian cause. And, concerning this event, we might say that Giscard d'Estaing's France has to some extent revived the "Gaullist" spirit, when he stamped his foot at the United States. The French president's tour of the Middle East earned him great prestige, possibly affording him access to a renewal of the energy policy. Flexibility seems to be the main characteristic of the Europe of the moment. Observe the about-face of Portuguese foreign policy in relation to its former colonies, most especially Angola. From a hard-line position,

as in the case of the nationalization of Dialap, it changed to a policy of resuming "Portugal's African destiny."

2. Turning to France, let us adhere to the current event, an event which resumed the controversy about the PCF (French Communist Party). George Marchais, secretary general of the French Communists, was virtually accused (and "virtually" is a euphemism) of having collaborated with the Nazi regime. It was Jean Francois Revel, a well known personage among right-wing journalists, with a weekly column in L'EXPRESS, who raised the issue. According to documents which he claims to be trustworthy, Marchais worked in the capacity of a "volunteer" in the Messerschmitt aircraft factories in Germany during 1942, at a time when many workers from occupied Europe were working as exiles.

This was a good opportunity for the dissident left to bring Marchais' "behavior" into question. Jorge Semprun, a former leader of the Spanish PCE [Spanish Communist Party], and a writer and intellectual with a certain amount of prestige, published an article in the latest issue of NOUVEL OBSERVATEUR, in which he implied that Marchais might be a Komintern agent. After all, one of the purposes is to hurt the Communist leader's candidacy in the next presidential race. In view of the utilization of this controversy by the French Socialists, a columnist for L'HUMANITE retorted that the entire affair was nothing but "vulgarity," and that, after all, the one who won a medal from Petain (head of the government which collaborated with the Nazis) was Francois Mitterand, secretary of the PS [Socialist Party]. Finally, several right wing political personages (Chirac, etc.) expressed opposition to the continuance of these diatribes which, after all, are so typically French. The goal was attained: the left is more divided!

3. But let us proceed beyond the Alps. In Italy, which brought us a financial scandal again last week, involving politicians and famous soccer players, the government of Francesco Cossiga (a coalition comprised of the Christian Democratic, Social Democratic and Liberal Parties) requested its resignation. This is mere routine in this country, wherein governments have fallen like ripe fruit since the kidnapping and execution of Aldo Moro by the Red Brigades 2 years ago. This time, the resignation is due to the movement of the Socialists to the opposition, in an alliance with the Communists. It is the 38th government in Italy during the past 35 years.

The practice of routine in Italy is occurring with regard to "Red criminality" as well. Recently, it has been the magistrates who have been gunned down: four during the past few days. They were recently promoted judges, which tells us that the Red Brigades read the GIORNALE DE LA REPUBBLICA. The officials in the judicial system are seeking protection from the police, and threaten to occupy the ministry in the event that the security forces cannot put an end to this wave of attacks.

4. In Spain, democracy will have to confront one of the most critical tests since the departure of Franco. Adolfo Suarez, head of the Spanish Government

and leader of the UCD [Democratic Center Union], depends greatly on the events concerning Catalonia. Abstention in the referendum on the policy of autonomy for the Spanish regions pursued by Madrid means a victory for the nationalistic movement which, it may be said, has been dragging on for ages. But it is making headway, in spite of everything, in this future Spain of "regions." By the end of the month, the Basque Country will have an autonomous government, headed by Carlos Garaikoetxea, who has already begun consulting with other political forces. But now there is another problem: the Herri Batasuna party has confirmed its absence from the future Parliament, and wants self-determination, the departure of the police forces and general amnesty. The ETA [Basque Fatherland and Liberty Group], considered to be a military branch of Batasuna, is marking time. We shall see. The next few days will be critical to the new countenance of Spain.

5. Jean Paul Sartre, one of the most brilliant French philosophers of the post-war period, as well as a novelist and playwright, entered the hospital today. There are fears, because of his age. Today, spring began officially. The blind, with motionless eyes, are playing accordions and guitars on the Metro platforms. Only the unemployed, or some idle retarded person, slows down to listen to them. The rest, the crowd, slips by on the escalators and becomes lost.

1909

CSO: 4401

MOCAMEDES PORT, PORT WORKERS' DEFICIENCIES NOTED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 30 Apr 80 pp 1, 9

[Text] Mocamedes--On 27 April, Comrade Lt Col Rafael Sapilinha (Sambalanga), alternate member of the Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party, coordinator of the party's Provincial Committee and provincial commissioner of Mocamedes, visited the commercial port of Mocamedes.

The provincial commissioner of Mocamedes was accompanied by members of the party's Provincial Committee and by the representative of the Ministry of Transport and Communications, who has assumed the duties of director of that port center.

Upon its arrival in the port, the party was received by officials and workers, whereupon the party's coordinator in Mocamedes met with all of the port's personnel.

The first to speak was the inspector of the port of Mocamedes, Comrade Teodoro Vicente, who gave an account of the present status of the port, which is the backbone for the province's socioeconomic development, as well as that of the surrounding areas.

Lt Colonel Sapilinha spoke next, stating initially: "The port workers must bear in mind the historic mission incumbent on the working class, allied with the peasants, who in all the socialist countries are combined in parties with Marxist-Leninist ideas." That alternate member of the Central Committee continued: "In this production center we must combat lack of discipline, sabotage and negligence on the part of certain officials and workers from the most varied sectors."

The top-ranking official of Mocamedes Province subsequently discussed some aspects of the heroic struggle which the Angolan people must face in order to be free, independent and sovereign at present.

Criticism of Lack of Courage

In his remarks, that party leader also stressed the fact that many port workers are trying to lead an easy life, engaging in the manufacture of alcoholic

beverages and in speculation. "We hoped that the comrades would become more deeply involved in matters which are hampering the development of this production unit." He added: "However, the comrades lacked the necessary courage to expose these situations, and they also did not have the courage to denounce certain negative traits of the officials and of some workers."

Comrade Rafael Sapilinha also remarked: "There are countless problems in this port which we must surmount. We have cranes that are at a standstill... Unfortunately, bureaucratism has interfered with our process. This situation was already scored by Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, during his recent visits to the port of Luanda. I think that the status of the cranes is a matter known to the national directors; but the latter are also associated with the bureaucratism, and have not solved anything."

An address had been previously delivered by the coordinator of one of the several party cells that exist in the port of Moçamedes. He also commented on the lack of discipline, the party's role in organizing the other workers and the lack of support from the authorized entities.

The visit concluded with a tour of the main storage facilities of that port center.

2909

CSO: 4401

PETTY BOURGEOISIE NOT DETERMINED BY RACE, CLASS ORIGIN

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 30 Apr 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Clearsightedness and Stringency"]

[Text] In May 1977, when the nation was submerged in a grievous tragedy caused by traitors to our people in the pay of foreign interests, the late-lamented Comrade Agostinho Neto, immortal guide of the Angolan revolution, appealed to all sincere patriots, conscientious citizens and unsullied revolutionaries to be "clearsighted and stringent" regarding the tragic events which were debasing the country at that time.

Now that the people have in any event succeeded in surmounting the most dreadful crisis that they have had to face since independence, and new and exciting tasks lie ahead of them, such as the convening of the First Special Party Congress and the creation of the People's Assembly, the Politbureau of the MPLA-Labor Party, wisely led by Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, has given us, in its statement marking May Day, an unequivocal example of the fact that clearsightedness and stringency are two essential factors when creating a genuine socialist revolution is involved.

A key statement from the aforementioned remarks is that, "In a revolutionary process, the transitional phase is the most critical: either we create the political, economic and social conditions for making the revolution progress, enabling us to enjoy happiness, prosperity and progress in the future, or we jeopardize the arduous and major victories that have already been won, if we allow factors disintegrating the revolutionary process to be created and consolidated in our midst."

The correct understanding of this obvious, irrefutable fact leads us to the necessary observation that, at the present time, the revolution must, without hesitation, destroy the subjective factors which tend to hamper it. The revolution must liquidate populism, demagoguery, carelessness and negligence, disrespect for instructions from above, lack of authority, incompetence, intrigue, division, illicit and opportunist plans: in short, the petty bourgeois manifestations which are flourishing among us with impunity.

The Angolan revolution is, in fact, experiencing critical times. If it is to advance unhaltingly, there must be a resolution of the intense class struggle that is being waged at present in our society in favor of the correct positions of the proletariat. There must be a drastic elimination of the ideological manifestations and petty bourgeois activity of those whose only aim is to seize the levers of power and divert the revolution from its true course. As the Politbureau of the MPLA-Labor Party recommends in its May Day statement, the battle against such manifestations must be carried out on a correct, just basis; because, otherwise, the petty bourgeois positions will be reinforced.

In this regard, we must dispel all the ideological confusion concerning the just, correct battle against petty bourgeois manifestations that has been ordered by our party. The aforementioned manifestations are quite concrete. The petty bourgeoisie is not determined by race, class origin or outward appearance, but rather by its political attitude toward the revolutionary process. The reactionary petty bourgeoisie is typified by nothing more nor less than disrespect for and sabotage of decisions from above, by negligence, incompetence, demagoguery, populism and all types of reprehensible vices.

We must be very clear-sighted about this, because there are often individuals belonging to the reactionary petty bourgeois class who assume leadership of the battle against petty bourgeois manifestations, using demagoguery and populism to deceive the masses, and in particular attempting to "create division between the party and the popular masses, and between the latter and the state, causing our people to lose confidence in the party and the state." This is the most dangerous sector of the petty bourgeoisie.

The Politbureau's May Day statement is unquestionably a great lesson in clear-sightedness and stringency, to be followed by all members of the party and by all sincere and courageous citizens.

On the eve of another Red May Day, we must, as the Politbureau recommends, "face our weaknesses head-on, and not cite spurious factors to justify our mistakes and inadequacies (...). We must, rather, as revolutionaries, seek the true causes of the problems, and with sincerity, a spirit of sacrifice and professional efficiency, seek the most appropriate solutions for resolving the people's problems."

The struggle continues. Victory is certain.

Page

14/91

AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVES SECTOR DESERVES BETTER ATTENTION

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 30 Apr 80 p 3

[Excerpts] Consolidating the economic structures in the rural areas has always been a matter of great concern to both the party and the government. Since the proclamation of our independence, the Angolan people have won resounding victories in the reorganization of agricultural production, particularly with respect to the recovery of farms abandoned by the colonialists; converting them into large peasants' associations or cooperatives for our country's vast agricultural potential.

The introduction of a more sophisticated technology into agriculture and the resultant mechanization of work in the rural areas, so as to better exploit our natural resources in that area, are topics discussed in depth in this article of ours, which was prepared with Comrade Maj Tchizainga, of the party's Central Committee, who is the top-ranking official of the National Directorate of Agricultural Cooperative Formation and Support to Individual Farmers (DNACA).

In fact, as a result of the hasty flight of many of the farm owners in both the northern and southern part of the country, logically resulting from the victory of the revolution in Angola, the first signs of collective production have begun to appear in the rural areas, where the land has been turned over to those who deserve it through their own merit, and not those who called themselves "owners" of one thing or another.

During this period, there was an urgent need to create terms and principles for the management and control of production in the rural areas; and, from this viewpoint, the historic First Congress of the MPLA-Labor Party devised important instructions in this regard, which would subsequently bring about the creation of the National Directorate of Agricultural Cooperative Formation and Support to Individual Farmers.

Thus, the meetings and visits to explore the rural areas attest to the existence of 296 agricultural cooperatives in the country, as well as 417,851 controlled peasants' associations, currently in an embryonic state of organization and management. The provinces of Uije, Malanje and Luanda have the greatest potential, with 60.5 and 47 cooperatives, respectively.

The Situation in the Rural Environs

In the realm of organization, necessarily entailing self-management, the present situation in the rural environs falls far short of our potential. However, we are not overlooking the fact that this sector is one of the most complex to organize, from the standpoint of the country's entire economic area, when one considers the shortage (on a national scale) of both technical and human resources!

There are difficulties of various kinds in the rural sections. But we can say with pride that we have noted a satisfactory increase in the active participation of the peasants in the tasks of the countryside. In some instances, this spirit of "organizing a good collective endeavor" has even been based on the formation of production brigades, which participate regularly in the joint farm work.

Nevertheless, all this good will is still, unfortunately, hampered by the (rather obvious) lack of a moderate amount of medical and health care, and a shortage of foodstuffs of prime necessity, industrial goods and clothing, and work implements, including more effective technical backup, as well as a shortage of management cadres; which has, understandably, caused a disturbing "demobilization and dissatisfaction of the peasant masses, owing to the seriousness of the situation."

Moreover, as Major Tchizanga adds, another reason causing a certain amount of "demobilization" lies in the absence of state entities (associated with agriculture and home trade) working with cooperatives, and ways of following at close hand the work that is to be done there. And there is also the problem of the "great imbalance between the prices of the farm products and those of consumer goods, exacerbated by a lack of uniformity in prices."

As for matters of a technical nature, we can conclude from the statements made by the national director of agricultural cooperative formation and support to individual farmers that the peasants are constantly claiming late arrival of fuel and lubricants, and delays in the assembly of certain equipment (whether imported or not), as well as the slight germinating capacity of the soil, caused by the irregular rainfall, which was worse last year.

How Can It Be Surmounted?

However, this entire state of affairs has not gone unnoticed by the officials associated with this sector which is so vital and important to the development of the national economy; because agriculture is the base and industry is the critical factor in our socioeconomic development.

In this connection, the heads of the National Directorate of Agricultural Cooperative Formation and Support to Individual Farmers have already made investigations of certain agencies, to preclude possible mistakes in calculations during this period (this year). Apropos of this, Major Tchizanga

announced to us that very pertinent measures have been adopted with respect to increased working relations with the various government agencies operating jointly with the DNACA. He added that the failure to fulfill the production plans is due in part to the lack of responsibility among the enterprises which supply and render services, and which have not met their obligations to the proper extent.

Methods of Financing the Cooperatives and Associations

A working group was formed to determine the methods of financing the cooperatives and peasants' associations, including representatives from the National Bank, provincial heads of the DNACA and members of the Ministry of Agriculture's Planning Office who were responsible for signed agreements which would stipulate the most viable methods for implementing that directive.

These agreements are signed basically in the area of financing the commodities that are delivered to the peasants. For this purpose, the BNA [National Bank of Angola] will open a line of credit each year, to be used by the authorized commercial entities to supply work implements, fertilizer, pesticides, seed, etc. This credit line will also allow the authorized commercial entities to make prompt payment for the goods supplied, by submitting copies of invoices. (...)

1980: a Critical Year?

From what we could observe, this year will be one of the most critical ones in the activity to organize the collective work in the rural areas; inasmuch as the National Directorate of Agricultural Cooperative Formation and Support to Individual Farmers is seeking to implement its plan to mechanize the various sectors of agriculture, a plan advocated for some time.

In fact, it will place at the disposal of the cooperatives and associations an entire range of modernized materials, which will afford almost 100 percent mechanization of work in the countryside, based on the support received to date from the FAO, the United Nations' Food and Agriculture Organization.

Furthermore, stress should also be placed on the joint plan with the State Secretariat of Social Affairs, in support of the associations and cooperatives, and the returning populations; which is based essentially on the integration of the latter (the returnees) into productive tasks. Major Tchizanga assured us that all this has already been planned; all that remains for us to do is to distribute the material to the provinces.

2909

CSO: 4401

BRIEFS

FRIENDSHIP LEAGUE TO USSR--As part of the activities of the Angolan League of Friendship With Peoples, a three-member delegation, headed by Comrade Manuel Bento, a judge of the Revolutionary People's Court, left for the Soviet Union on Monday night to hold another working session in that country with the USSR-Angola Friendship Association. The visit by the Angolan delegation, which is due to last for 2 days, is being made at the invitation of the USSR-Angola Friendship Association. This is the third time that representatives of the Angolan League of Friendship With Peoples, which is being organized, have traveled to the Soviet Union as part of the contacts aimed at reinforcing the already traditional bonds of friendship between the peoples of Angola and the USSR. [Text] Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 30 Apr 80 p 2] 2909

MILITARY TRAINING--A total of 170 small arms and artillery specialists took a training course at the Luanda military college. In his speech, Colonel Pedale, deputy minister of defense, asked the young Angolans to join the FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] in order to guarantee the country's territorial integrity. [Text] [Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in French May 80 p 26]

CONTINUED CUBAN PRESENCE--Cuba will continue to collaborate with Angola "at all levels" and will maintain its military assistance. This reaffirmation of "Cuban-Angolan solidarity" is aimed at stopping the rumors of a crisis between the two countries, which were denounced by President dos Santos twice during his visit to Cuba. There had indeed been talk about the possibility of a certain Angolan "disenchantment" following the high cost of the cooperation offered by Cuba: there are reportedly 19,000 military personnel and more than 6,000 civilians in Angola. [Text] [Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in French May 80 p 26]

LOCKHEED AIRCRAFT PURCHASE--TAAG, the Angolan national airline company, has just purchased two Hercules L100-20 aircraft for its "national reconstruction" missions in regions of the interior to which access is difficult. These "air trucks," which are capable of taking off and landing on short runways or strips without beacons, are equipped to carry heavy machinery of large dimensions. It was Lockheed Georgia of Lisbon (Portugal) that delivered these two Dash 20's, a longer, civilian version of the C130, to TAAG for a sum of over \$25 million, including spare parts and the cost of training pilots. The Angolan company now has three such aircraft. In addition to Angola, five African nations: Cameroon, Gabon, Niger, Nigeria and Zaïre, have purchased such planes. [Text] [Paris DEMAIN L'AFRIQUE in French No 50, 7 Apr 80 p 51] 11,464

CAMEROON

BRIEFS

EUROPEAN AID--Younde, 1 May (AFP)--The European Development Fund, EDF, is to grant between 65 and 77 million units of account (between 18,980 and 22,383 million CFA francs) to Cameroon in aid over the next 5 years. This is according to the terms of an agreement signed Wednesday between Mr Klaus Meyer, director general of development for the EEC, and Mr Pierre Desire Engo, Cameroonian deputy minister of economy and planning. This aid falls within the context of the Lome II Convention. Out of this amount, 19.8 million units of account (5,781 million CFA francs) will be granted as loans, with special conditions, and the remainder as non-refundable aid. [Paris AFP in French 1426 GMT 1 May 80 AB]

CSO: 4400

ROLE OF GOUKOUNI, HABRE, FRANCE, LIBYA NOTED

Paris LE MATIN in French 7 Apr 80 p 7

[Article by Joelle Kuntz: "Chad: There Must Be A Victor"]

[Text] Asserts President Goukouni, chief of the troops who are engaged in mutual killing with the troops of Defense Minister Hisssein Habre. An attempt at mediation by the OAU (Organization of African Unity) has taken place.

There must be a victor and a vanquished side in the Chadian civil war, which has just entered its third week: This stand "to the bitter end" was expressed by the Chadian chief of state, Goukouni Oueddei, who is also the head of the FAP (People's Armed Forces) one of the two northern Moslem forces who are killing each other; the other one, the FAN (Northern Armed Forces) is headed by Defense Minister Hisssein Habre.

During a press conference in the presidential palace on Saturday, while the fighting--which has already left more than a thousand dead and 3,000 wounded--was resuming as strong as ever after a rather calm Friday, Goukouni rejected any "spurious solution."

This did not prevent him from yesterday receiving an African chief of state mediator, President of Togo Gnassingbe Eyadema. Gen Eyadema's mission has the support of the Elysee--Giscard's spokesman described his step as "courageous"--and of the OAU. However, the OAU's secretary general asserted that "any military victory of one side over the other would be illusory." Hisssein Habre, suspected by Goukouni's supporters of being "neutral" France's "protector," blamed the French authorities for having made a ferry boat available to its rival to transport FAP reinforcements, which Col Lamy, chief of the 1,100 French soldiers in Chad, denied. Moreover, one can wonder about the role of Libya, who "inclines" rather toward Goukouni's side. The press service of Col Qadhafi's government in fact confirmed that "a special envoy" from Goukouni had launched an "appeal for help" in Tripoli, based on the belief that Libya "will not sit with its arms crossed while its brothers are threatened with death."

From Our Special Correspondent in Ndjamena

"A victor and a vanquished side must emerge from this battle. Any rickety solution will lead tomorrow to a new bloodbath." Goukouni Oueddei, President of Chad after the Lagos agreements of 1979, had acquired the reputation of a mediator, of a man more ready for compromises than for extreme solutions. But on Saturday, in his first press conference since taking office, he used more radical language. He was, it is true, surrounded by his general staff, about 15 determined soldiers, who would not have forgiven him for saying less.

They are young persons, nearly adolescents, whose hatred of Hisssein Habre sustains a spirit bordering on fanaticism. It is to them that Goukouni Oueddei owes being able today to again speak "as chief of state." By contrast, he certainly owes them the sacrifice of his liking for compromise. He therefore did not hesitate to state that one of the parties had to "destroy" the other.

But the president, partisan of legality, was being somewhat evasive. After having declared: "I will never, on my own initiative, launch a cease fire, because as far as I am concerned it is a matter of wiping out the FAN forces (Armed Forces of the North, of Hisssein Habre) and the fighting will go on until the end." He hailed the "great courage" of Gen Eyadema, the president of Togo, who came that morning to Ndjamena to try to resolve the conflict. Goukouni firmly stated that "only a miraculous solution" could put an end to the war, but he lent his hand to the process of a possible solution. The complete chief of state that he declares himself, Goukouni allowed as a normal step Gen Eyadema's trying to meet Hisssein Habree, the "rebel minister of a legally established government," and he let it be understood that in the absence of telephone communications (cut on Friday) with the FAN camp, he could himself try to make contact. He also hailed "the neutrality" of France.

The French ambassador, Marcel Beaux, had participated a few hours earlier in Goukouni's discussion with the Togolese president.

In the fratricidal battle that puts in opposition two rival leaders, belonging to boot to the same gorane ethnic group, from the north of Chad, Goukouni Oueddei thus at the same time is acting as one of the above parties and as president, with the duty of achieving respect for the legality "violated" by one of his ministers "consumed by personal ambition." Without really believing in it, he sustains the fiction of a state, which at bottom neither France nor the African countries no longer recognize since, each one in turn offering its services as mediator, they implicitly admit that there are two adversaries equal in faults and virtues.

In fact, Goukouni is not in the mold of the chiefs of state governing today in Africa. He is too young--33 years old--or too fragile in his djellaba to suggest authority. Wisdom rather than power emanates from his person. He is the leader of his comrades more than the leader of a people, or of the people of Chad, due to a lack of confidence, of charisma and of

a tactic for publicizing himself. He reads his speeches badly; he distrusts the media as if he feared it; and he breaks his silence only when impelled by the need to rebuild the truths that he believes distorted. If he agreed, on Saturday, to speak, it is because Hisssein Habre had spread through the capital the rumor that he had fled. That was the limit. "Look here," he said, "I am the president, here in my house."

Moreover, some of his friends blame him for his tendency to laxity. One of them is Sahit Aziz, the former director of Air Chad. He spent 7 years in prison under the regime of former president Tombalbaye as an active member of the Frontal, the front that included various rebel forces. If he has supported Koukoui in his quarrel with Hisssein Habre, from the outset, it is because he had noticed in the latter the sign of a "dictator." "We vanquished Tombalbaye," he explains, "and it was not to fall into the trap of a new dictator. A tyrant will never be able to hold this country, which is too varied, too different from the other African countries. A form of democracy must be established here; if not we are running toward disaster." However, Sahit Aziz believes democracy is impossible while Hisssein Habre is not made powerless. "Koukoui did not understand his task enough. He made too many compromises. Would you like an example? Hisssein Habre was against my nomination as director of Air Chad. He considered me too close to the president. And so the president asked me to resign, which I did while considering, nevertheless, that it was a mistake."

Around a table where one is taking in the breeze, in a neighborhood still spared by the shells, we also find Sahit Aziz's brother, Sahit Naim. Director of the Fund for Development and of Rural Action, he too is an FAP, as all the president's supporters are called. He had to leave his house in the area controlled by Hisssein Habre, "to not have one's guts torn out."

A young soldier comes in with his machine gun under his arm. When he places it on a stool, Sahit Aziz pouts and goes to turn aside the gun barrel unthinkingly pointed toward the small gathering. The soldier is none other than Adam Yacoub, Koukoui's cabinet director. A white band slipped into the pocket of his campaign insignia allows one to recognize his membership in the FAP. The FAP wear a blue insignia. Adam no longer has the air of an official; he barely had the time to wear shirt-sleeves in the president's office. He has already had enough communiquees or official reports. All of that now seems "intellectual" to Adam.

There is a war on, he is fighting, he wants to win—that is all. "Hisssein Habre," says Adam "is not even an 'outsider'; he is a worthless thing. Ordinarily those who wager on mediocre race horses have every chance of losing, but if they win, they win big." Who did he have in mind? France.

One has just heard a bulletin on Radio-France International that one hears "to read between the lines Paris' design. And since every evening one bellows indignantly: "Once again distorted news, systematically we are at a handicap." One argues a little bit: "It would be necessary to start to open all the boxes of medicines to see if they are really medicines that

France is sending, on the other hand," says one. "Do not be an idiot," says the other. "France prefers Habre, naturally, but she would never do that." An outcry greets the broadcast of a communique in which Hisselin Habre accuses Paris of aiding the FAP.

The FAP's feelings toward the French government are rather mixed. In principle, according to the Lagos agreements, the FAP wants the French soldiers to get out, but just the same it is Goukouni who wrote a letter to the ambassador, asking him to postpone the departure of the troops, in the hope that the French presence would contribute to peace. And just as with the FAN, the FAP are not attacking French military targets.

When the French officers who supervise the development of fighting, from the airport control tower, see a shell fall near the radar equipment, they jump on the telephone "to tell them to adjust their firing." Their colleagues, who are protecting the petroleum station are also sufficiently certain that the fighting, however, fierce it may be along the line of demarcation, will not overflow to the city's vital centers.

The provisioning of water, electricity, telephone service, and air circulation depend on this unspoken agreement between the adversaries to allow France to limit damages.

Each side, clearly, would like, moreover, a wink from Paris, an additional security, which does not prevent the young Adoum Yacoub from remarking, on listening to a French spokesman expound on the events in Chad: "I see, Africa for the Africans and long live Bangui on the Seine."

9545

CSO: 4400

COOPERATION AGREEMENTS SIGNED WITH RWANDA

Djibouti LE REVEIL DE DJIBOUTI in French 10 Apr 80 p 3

[Excerpt] In our previous edition we reported the arrival of a Rwandan delegation in Djibouti and the purpose of their mission to our country, which moreover followed that made to Kigali on 27-29 August 1979 by Aden Robleh Awaleh, Minister of Trade, Transportation and Tourism. Headed by the Rwandan Minister for Postal Service and Telecommunications, Felicien Gatabazi, the powerful five member delegation stayed in Djibouti from 30 March to 3 April, on which date the agreements developed in Kigali were signed, appropriately finalized during the latest mission.

Previously two commissions had been established to deal more specifically during this mission with the problems of air transportation, and the problems of trade, general transportation, transit of goods, and tourism.

Air Transportation

Regarding air transportation, the agreement proposed in Kigali was adopted on the condition of a few amendments.

The use of trade duties in 5th liberty will be determined after an understanding to take place between the air transportation companies named in the agreement, that is Air Rwanda and Air Djibouti.

It is henceforth allowed that the air company of each contracting party will be authorized to use both types, a mixed passenger-freight flight and an all cargo flight. The number of usages will later be decided by the air companies named.

Trade

Regarding the trade agreement, several points were specified, particularly:

The understanding on treatment for the most favored nation.

The liberalization of trade.

Transportation and Transit of Goods

Regarding the agreement on transportation and transit of goods, the amendments chiefly consisted of:

Including the specific provisions on transportation and transit of goods initially anticipated in the trade agreement (old articles 5, 6 and 7).

To arrange for accommodations for transit of goods.

To specify the period of the agreement's validity.

Tourism

Regarding tourism, the two delegations again emphasized their interest in establishing relations of cooperation in this area, to fulfill their economic and cultural needs and to strengthen relations.

Toward this goal the Djibouti delegation submitted to the Rwandan delegation a formulary draft open to serving as a basis for the establishment of a future bilateral agreement determining:

The possibilities for tourist exchanges between the two countries.

Suitable regulations for facilitating movement of people.

In view of the adjustment of this bilateral agreement, the Rwandan delegation is inviting a mission from the Office of Tourism Development of the Republic of Djibouti to come to Kigali as soon as possible to make all the necessary contacts with the qualified Rwandan tourism services.

Mr. Gatabazi and the four individuals accompanying him left Djibouti last Thursday night and Friday.

9545

CSO: 4400

GOVERNMENT ISSUES ULTIMATUM TO STRIKING TEACHERS

AB191345 Libreville Domestic Service in French 0600 GMT 13 May 80

[Excerpts] For 3 days primary and secondary school children have abandoned their classrooms and invaded the bus station and the (Monboust) market where they have stoned cars and pedestrians under the pretext of supporting their teachers who have gone on strike in demand of higher salaries.

The renovation government, in its everlasting bid to prepare for tomorrow's Gabon, met twice this week under the chairmanship of the second vice prime minister, Mr (Tchim Tchimbaga Tioba). The results of the cabinet meeting were given last night by the spokesman of the government, Minister Zaccharie (Miboud).

[Begin recording] Following a cabinet meeting held yesterday and today, the government publishes the following announcement. In the interest of well-being and social justice in our country, the renovation government decided during the Council of Ministers meeting of 9 August 1979--in accordance with the resolution of the second extraordinary congress of our party--to do all in its power to improve the living conditions of the Gabonese people namely in terms of housing and purchasing power. This decision was moreover confirmed by resolution made by the head of state and representatives of the vital sectors of the country during meetings in February 1980.

With regard to purchasing power, the government in face of the general world inflation decided to review the salaries of the personnel in both the private and public sectors.

With regard to the public sector it was decided to create a national salary committee which drew up and submitted for approval by the government a new salary scale characterized namely, by a rise in the value of the (index point), by a substantial increase in the basic salary and an adjustment of the various allowances at all levels.

The application of the new salary scale will take place as of June 1980 and will be effective as of 1 April 1980. These measures concern all civil

servants and state employees in all sectors. All these reforms in the salary structures of the personnel in the public sector were widely explained on the radio and the television and during several meetings. Therefore the government is indeed surprised that a group of teachers in the primary and secondary sectors in Libreville decided to go on strike. The government is also stunned to see young children trying to create disorder in certain public areas, namely in the (Montbouet) market and at the bus station, at the instigation of this group of teachers. Although the government of renovation adheres to the principle of maintaining the peaceful climate which has reigned in our country for 12 years and although it is aware that the teacher's mission is a noble one it finds it unacceptable for a group of teachers to use young children, dear to our country, to obtain their demands for new allowances which would enable them to rise above other state employees. As a result, the government is calling on the striking teachers to return to their classrooms as of tomorrow Thursday 13 May 1980. If this order is not obeyed the government will take the necessary measures. A word to the wise is enough. [End recording]

CSO: 4400

BRIEFS

FRENCH AIRPLANES--The French "Jaguar" airplanes which had been stationed in N'Djamena in Chad, were moved to Libreville 3 months ago. They are permanently accompanied by a KC 135 air resupply aircraft which is rotated every 15 days. It should be noted that the same is true for the airplanes stationed in Senegal. [Text] [Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in French May 80 p 18]

CSO: 4400

RETURN TO NKRUMAH POLICIES IMPOSSIBLE, ONLY PRESENT COUNTS

Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 3 May 80 pp 8-9

[Article by Mike Adjell: "Nkrumah's Spirit Cannot Run Ghana"]

[Excerpts] It looks like we are gradually drifting to the era of empty slogans and gestures again. Suddenly, there are "comrades" all over the place--comrade Unigov, comrade theifing graduate and comrade Kalabule or Zinabu. Last week, there was celebration of the Eighth Anniversary of the death of Dr Kwame Nkrumah, President for Life, and all the people who looted Ghana during his tenure of office were there singing his praises. Why? Instead of imprisoning them for taking bribes and building mansions out of the sweat and toil of the Ghanaian worker, President Nkrumah looked the other way so that they could go on stealing more.

There were the people who were partly responsible for the fall of Kwame Nkrumah and how their other party comrades believe these "yesterday's men" could resuscitate Kwame Nkrumah's image is beyond comprehension.

It is no achievement to re-name Kwame Nkrumah Circle. Most people in Accra have never stopped calling it by that name anyway. It is like Sixth Avenue in New York City. The name was changed to the avenue of the Americas, but to the residents of the Big Apple it is still Sixth Avenue. But the lesson here is that if Kwame Nkrumah had not named almost everything in Ghana after himself later generations perhaps would have given him more befitting memorials.

It was the "gaping sycophants" who surrounded Nkrumah and destroyed him and turned perhaps an otherwise modest man into a kind of Akonedi who was worshipped with lying hearts so that they could continue stealing public property with impunity. It is the seeds of cheating, stealing and get rich quick which was started by the roguery Nkrumahists in the first decade of independence that we are harvesting today. Kutu Acheampong was the immediate cause of today's woes but the seeds had been sown well before that by Kwame Nkrumah and his party men. Twenty-three years after independence these corrupt practices, like human beings, have come of age.

Kwame Nkrumah's spirit cannot be depended upon to run this country. Subterfuges will help nobody since the alternative to this government is too scary to contemplate.

Political and economic problems are solved with programmes. And so far it looks as if this government has none. Frankly, one cannot help but think at times that the government simply has no clue to the problems facing it. The people just seem to be bewildered by it all. Surely, there must be a world of difference between the ability to win elections and the ability to run a government that gets things done.

By this, reference is not being made to the president's promise to flood the market. That promise shouldn't have been made in the first place for it was obvious that it could not be honoured. The real issue is a programme which gives some amount of hope that in two years or four years there will be enough food in the country, for instance. But so far there is no such programme.

It is this inability of coming to grips with the real issues that is making people so critical of the government and start all the talk about coups.

If one batch of coup-makers have been arrested it's no reason for complacency and too much faith should not be placed on what the security people say, for even Nkrumah's security forces did not know of the 1966 coup. And his security was supposed to be one of the best.

One cannot blame the President if he does not know how desperate the situation is in Ghana. And it is possible that those who should tell him are lying to him either out of fear or sycophancy. Besides if the President needs anything his housekeeper will only make a list to GNPC and they will be supplied.

But for most Ghanaians the situation is very desperate and this is why half-hearted solutions are not the answer to this situation.

The average Ghanaian is not really worried about how long Kwame Nkrumah has been dead. But then if Kwame Nkrumah's death is going to be meaningful to those of us who think he was a great man but all the same was also a human being who made mistakes, then yesterday's men and yesterday's sycophants should leave the scene to make Nkrumah's memory worth remembering. Some of us find the hypocrisy of those who defrauded this country, those who denied Nkrumah when he was down and those who are still living on stolen properties accumulated during Nkrumah's time, unbearable. When everything is said and done, Mr President, Kwame Nkrumah's spirit cannot run this country. It's you and your cabinet who can. In fact, there is no guarantee that Kwame Nkrumah's spirit, when it comes back, or if it is already here, wherever it is, will reside within the current PNP leadership to enable them to perform the "miracles" he performed as President of the First Republic. Who was it that said: "A word to the wise is in the North." Mr President, since you come from the North could you have seen it anywhere?"

CSO: 4420

SOCIALIST BLOC TRADE SHOULD BE ACTIVELY PURSUED

Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 1 May 80 p. 2

[Editorial: "Self-Fooling Comparisons"]

[Text]

BY 1976, the yearly trade turn-over between the socialist countries and the industrialized capitalist countries had reached about £30,000 million, rising from £13,000 million in 1970.

About one-fourth of Soviet exports of machines and other equipment also go to the 'developed capitalist countries.

In assessing the impact of Western economic sanctions against the Soviet Union over the Afghanistan issue, several Western analysts warned Western European countries not to take such a course in view of their substantial economic dependence on the socialist bloc.

A lot of the goods going to the West from the socialist side are manufactures, and they combine with the machine and equipment exports to prove the efficiency and comparable quality of Eastern technology.

Most of all, Ghanaians would do well to remember that the tremendous strides in development that have been made by socialist Eastern European countries have been basically achieved through their own technology.

We have made these references with the purpose of warning the Ghana Government to be on its guard against deception from those among the bureaucrats who are still inclined to advise the Government from the old, useless prejudice against things from the socialist countries.

Ghanaians must be told the truth that while bureaucrats who cling to the colonial mentality seek to get some Government members to frown on Eastern goods in favour of Western products, the Western countries themselves recognize the quality of Eastern products and import them freely.

BIG MARKET

Pollish tractors are exported in numbers to the United States; Romanian 'Universal' tractors have a big market in Europe, especially in Britain. The stores and shops in most Western European cities are full of consumer goods from the socialist countries.

So while the agents of Western industrial establishments would gladly use Ghanaian officials to prejudice us against Eastern technology in the interest of their own international trade, Western Europe itself is benefiting from Eastern technology and products.

We have definite knowledge of attempts by bureaucrats to advise the Government against certain Eastern machines and products, even though the Western substitutes which the bureaucrats propose are inferior in quality to the particular Eastern ones and are more costly.

After suffering the disastrous results of our self-fooling abandonment of so many essential projects after 1966 simply because they were brought from socialist countries, the Government should not allow myopic or brainwashed bureaucrats to deceive the nation once more.

Particularly when aid agreements are involved, it is in the national interest for the Government to make sure that nothing is done to create a situation where the doors of a whole half of the world are shut in our face once more as happened after 1966.

When we were deceived—fooled, indeed—into abandoning so many important projects brought from the socialist countries after Kwame Nkrumah's overthrow, what did we get from those who prevailed on us to abandon the projects? Nothing!

The Government must beware of the bureaucrats whose reactionary advice can only lead to another dead-end.

NEKRUMAH LINE PRAISED: ONLY VALID POLICY

Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 26 Apr 80 p 2

[Editorial: "Kwameh Nkrumah Lives On"]

[Text]

EIGHT years ago tomorrow, Kwame Nkrumah of Africa died in Bucharest, Romania, after his unforgivable overthrow by the forces of international imperialism that forced him into a six-year life in exile.

The nation and individual Ghanaians are commemorating his death in many different ways; but that death has only one fundamental meaning for Ghana: No political movement, no government, can survive which fails to establish its authenticity and relevance in the Nkrumaist line.

For the continent, Nkrumah's passing away brought the tragedy of an end to the steady course towards the development of Africa into an independent non-aligned world force capable of holding the balance between the power blocs in the interest of world peace.

Kwame Nkrumah's emergence on the Ghanaian political scene was one of the greatest events in our epoch; it changed the political equation irreversibly towards freedom from the colonial yoke.

And once Ghana became politically independent, his emergence inevitably initiated the transformation of whatever existed of Africa's will-power into a factor of positive liberation struggle.

In this regard, it is not necessary, for proof, to go over the whole history of Ghana's frontline role in the liberation of one African country after another, but to refer to the successful struggle of the people of Zimbabwe:

Kwame Nkrumah's almost last act as President of Ghana and leader of the Africa freedom movement was to mobilize Ghanaians to prepare to join the people of Rhodesia in the actual field of war for the liberation of Zimbabwe.

And it is not for nothing that the victorious ZANU-PF party of Robert Mugabe bears the cockerel emblem of Ghana's freedom struggle under Kwame Nkrumah, a cockerel of emancipation that keeps on crowing. In both countries, the battle-cry of freedom that reverberates throughout Africa until the continent is completely decolonized.

COMMITMENT

In Ghana, the Nkrumaist line is clearly defined and unambiguous. It means the defence of the territorial integrity of our motherland, the one unified indivisible nation founded by Kwame Nkrumah from Gold Coast Colony, Marshal-Law Ashanti, British Mandated Togoland, and the Northern Protectorate.

The Nkrumaist line means the unequivocal commitment of the Government to the emancipation of the masses of the people, the socialization of opportunities, and an unrelenting fight to free the country from the bonds of economic subjugation.

The Nkrumaist line means the charting of a clear national political direction that frees the country from the traditional exploiters.

It means the restoration of all the abandoned processes for ensuring free education, free medical service, and protection of the people from exploitation and hunger.

The Nkrumaist line is being so loudly proclaimed by all the progressive forces in the worker's groups, student forums, articulate national youth movements, and the various wings of the body politic that no one can fail to realize the unsettling implications of failure to listen.

Hopefully, the forces of international imperialism have realized the folly of getting rid of Kwame Nkrumah from the African non-aligned course.

Hopefully, all internal reactionary forces are learning enough from the political reality of the day to recognize that only the Nkrumaist line can be valid for Ghana.

So we must observe the eighth anniversary of Kwame Nkrumah's demise in a state of hatched expectation. The struggle continues unabated!

CHURCH UPIHEAVAL, CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTION NOTED

Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 7 May 80 p 2

[Editorial: "Church in Disarray"]

[Text]

PERHAPS only Ghana's Catholic hierarchy are in a position to know what their church has to show to the Primate when the Pontiff arrives in Ghana on Thursday.

It is not easy, either, to know what the vast number of the Catholic laity have for the Pope.

But outsiders have a clear idea. He must be ready to see a church in disarray — that is, if the enthusiastic reception which the Pope is bound to receive does not deceive him about the truth.

The other day, factions supporting one priestly order and another were on the point of openly turning the chapel into a boxing stage.

The day before, opponents of a bishop turned the doors, and prevented the day's worshiping from taking place.

For the first time in living memory in this country, priests openly wrote a petition against their bishop to the Pope.

And for the first time in living memory, ex-communication has fallen on the church.

Although different causes would be found for the various recent rebellions in the Catholic Church, there is a basic common factor:

The continuing dictatorship of the Catholic Church is vastly resented, and those in the leadership who have had to suffer the anger of the congregations are victims of the system.

This bishop in charge of his diocese has a duty to perform in strict accordance with the rules of Rome. He has little spare to deviate from the rules.

IMPORTANCE

The problems of the Catholic Church in Ghana are of national importance because the church plays a prominent part in national affairs.

Priests serve on the Council of State, and the Constitution also allows them to enter Parliament or seek any other high office of the land.

So what happens if the archbishop on the Council of State or a priest parliamentarian is ex-communicated, locked out of his chapel, or beaten up by irate congregations? It would bring embarrassment to the nation in many respects.

According to the law of the church, the bishop's power cannot be challenged by his parishioners in any civil court, and yet nothing debars the bishop from using the civil power (police, for instance) to enforce his authority over his congregation.

This means that the Roman Law is superimposed on the nation's Constitution. This is unacceptable and something should be done about it.

For the first time, Rome is coming to Ghana, and all Catholics must make it a point to air their grievances into the ears of the Pope himself. All complaints of tribalism in the church and about too many collections must be given direct to him and not through the bishops.

These things must be done — but in order, and not by the bickering, lock-outs, and ex-communications that have virtually overturned the church.

The Pope must be welcomed by his churchmen with the respect he deserves for the honour of his visit. It is a historic event of immense proportions, and all Catholics must close their ranks on the surface at least to celebrate it meaningfully.

GOALS OF NEW MASS ORGANIZATION DETAILED

Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 29 Apr 80 p 3

[Excerpt] The New Democratic Movement, a mass organization which is to be a forum for the ordinary Ghanaian to participate in discussions on national issues, was officially inaugurated at the Community Centre in Accra last Friday.

In his inaugural address, the chairman of the movement, Mr Abraham Dodoo observed that despite various problems that had faced the country over the years, "the ordinary Ghanaian has never been afforded any opportunity for influencing the affairs of the nation to his benefit."

Mr Dodoo, who is a civil servant, noted that past political organizations had paid lip-service to democracy and said, instead of leaving the solution of the country's problems in the hands of lawyers, rich businessmen, priests and intellectuals, it was high time the masses felt concerned about the "hopelessness of our national life."

He pointed out that "all we are seeking to do is to mobilize all who love Mother Ghana, irrespective of party affiliation, religion or creed, to join us to pool our resources and energies together to discuss the issues facing Ghana and suggest solutions to them."

Mr Dodoo said to achieve this aim, the movement hoped to organize lectures, symposia, civic education, demonstrations, community work, film shows, group discussions and the provision of legal aid to advance the causes for which the movement was being launched.

He therefore invited all Ghanaians who shared the concern that led to the formation of the movement to join it to help attain its objectives.

He promised the movement's preparedness to work closely with all organizations that share its democratic concern on national issues.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

MOSCOW OLYMPICS--Mr Kyei Badu, PFP spokesman on Education, Culture and Sports, has said it would not be in the interest of Ghana to back out from the Moscow Olympic Games. Mr Badu therefore suggested that Ghana should send a "token team" to represent the country at the games even if it meant one sportsman. Speaking in a press interview in Accra, Mr Badu, PFP Member of Parliament for Tano, said because Ghana is a non-aligned country "we should not take sides in the present international politics...we must remain neutral." Asked why Ghana should send a token team to the games Mr Badu replied: "We must send sportsmen or women who have achieved basic Olympic standards. We must resist the temptation to send people on pleasure trips or sightseeing at the expense of the tax-payer to the games," he added. [Excerpt] [Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 5 May 80 p 8]

CSO: 4420

NATIONAL PARTY OFFICER DISCOUNTS MOGHEHLE IMPORTANCE

Johannesburg SUNDAY POST in English 4 May 80 p 11

[Letter to the editor]

[Text]

SIR — I refer to your speculative article on Lesotho elections in the SUNDAY POST of April 13.

First I need to point out that the 1970 general elections were not nullified by Chief Jonathan but by a joint decision of all the political leaders in this country, including the self-exiled Ntsu Mokhehle.

Secondly, Mokhehle chose, out of his own free will, to leave Lesotho and launch unsuccessful armed attacks against Lesotho with the collaboration of the South African government.

Having failed to unseat the Lesotho Government, Mokhehle now claims to have dissociated himself from his Liberation Army and his party leadership "passing on to Taeliso Mokhehle".

You see all this as

some reconciliation measures that will lead us to an election.

All that seems to be happening is that as a result of the stranglehold of Boas on Mokhehle, his colleagues have disowned him, thus creating a rift in the ranks of the BCP.

This rift has resulted in the Congress Party having three sets of leaders.

One is Ntsu Mokhehle, the other G P Ramorebali of the so-called internal wing and the third, Taeliso Mokhehle, who will soon form the second internal wing when he returns to Maseru via the amnesty legislation that Chief Jonathan intends introducing in the present session of the National Assembly.

In any case the BCP has become totally irrelevant in today's Lesotho, and indeed in the whole strategy of liberation in Southern Africa.

Surely a party that has sold out the PAC, to the extent of giving evidence against PAC cadres in South African courts; a party that has been discredited by ANC and the Afro-Asian Solidarity movement as a whole, cannot be considered to be part of the strategy of liberation.

TOLBERT UNDERESTIMATED DEMANDS OF PEOPLE

Paris LE MONDE in French 15, 16 Apr 80

[Article by Paul Botta: "Liberia in Search of Equality"]

[15 Apr 80, pp 1, 3]

[Text] The new Liberian head of state, Quartermaster-Sergeant Samuel K. Doe, appointed his government as early as Sunday 13 April. He entrusted the portfolio of foreign affairs to Gabriel Bacchus Mathews, the leader of the opposition and head of the People's Progressive Party (PPP), a movement outlawed last month.

According to certain diplomatic sources, in addition to President Tolbert (LE MONDE, 14 Apr), several members of his family were killed during the putch which took place on Friday night to Sunday morning. Chesson, the minister of justice, also met his death in the fighting.

Several officials of the former regime, including President Tolbert's wife, were arrested and will be tried shortly on charges of "corruption" and "violations of the rights of man." All members of the opposition who were imprisoned by order of President Tolbert were released at the time of the putch. Our collaborator Paul Botta, who went to Liberia shortly before the coup d'etat, analyses the causes that led to the fall of the regime.

1. The Fed-Up "Natives"

Monrovia--in the center of the city, across from the Abu-Jawdi supermarket, in the middle of a vacant lot surrounded by hovels, a small three-room building is being constructed. This is the headquarters of the PAL.

(Progressive Alliance of Liberia), a movement tolerated since 1978 which was finally officially registered 24 December 1970 as a legal party of the opposition under the name of the People's Progressive Party. It did not obtain this Christmas present without difficulty. In order to induce the courts to give a rapid verdict, its president, Gilbert Bacchus Mathews--who has been released by the new leaders and named minister of foreign affairs--had decided to harangue his supporters, in all departments, while the active members sold the party's mimeographed organ, THE VOICE OF REVOLUTION, in the streets of the capital.

Such a sight was unprecedented in this country which had long been governed like a 19th century parish where the "poor" are supposed to know how to display humility and discretion. Although the constitution has provided for multipluralism no one had ever seriously envisaged rising up against the True Whig Party,¹ established in 1860 by members of the opposition but which had acted like a sole party since flattening its adversaries after attaining power in 1869. This de facto monopoly explains why the PAL was created not in Liberia but in the United States on 31 December 1974 by young exiles and why its leaders returned to Monrovia only in 1978.

Powerfully built, his face framed by a Karl Marx-style beard, Mathews, 31, a former vice-consul in New York, claims kinship with African socialism. He avoids resorting to marxistic clichés, however, and expresses himself in simple, concrete and effective language. "This is the first time in the history of this country," he shouted to the crowd with the help of a megaphone, several weeks before the coup d'état, "that there has been a mass party composed of workers, peasants and students." At that time he assured us that the PPP had 10,000 followers in the capital and as many in the provinces.

The PPP campaign and its echoes, which brought about the fall of the regime, are based on the multifarious contradictions and the glaring injustices, produced for the most part by the way that this country of nearly 2 million inhabitants was created and governed. Founded in 1822 by the American Colonization Society which proposed to settle former slaves there, Liberia--"The Land of Liberty"--became the first republic in Africa on 26 July 1847 and is the second black republic in the world after Haiti.

According to the opposition, however, it remains an "American colony" which risks being "the first state to achieve its decolonization at a time when the true natives--95 percent of a population which is 90 percent illiterate--are dominated by their brothers who came from America to bring them civilization."

1. "Whig" stands for the initials of "We Hope in God."

In 1971 on the death of William Tubman, Vice-President William Tolbert automatically acceded to the presidency. Since that time he tried to develop the country and reduce a dependence with respect to the United States that was so profound that the signs of it are still visible. The Liberian flag is the little brother of the star-spangled banner except that it bears only one star representing the first state of an African conference which never came to light. Liberia is the only independent state whose currency is officially the American dollar, even if a "Liberian dollar" has made an appearance. The Central Bank came into being only in 1974, and the coins ranging from one cent to one "Liberian dollar" still represent only 2 percent of the paper currency.

The Capitol, the House of Representatives, the Senate, the Constitution--in short all these political institutions were copied from those of the United States and it was only recently that the presidential term was increased from four to eight years. Official buildings, places of worship and substantial villas faithfully reproduce the architecture of the "Deep South." One of the most surprising sights is the masonic temple--one of the biggest in the world--surmounted by a black glove decorated with traditional emblems--compass, square, hammer--covered with gold leaf.

The 300 Families

The caste of 300 families who still govern the country comes from some 30,000 black American colonists, Christians and freemasons, who arrived in the 19th century. Convinced that they have been invested with an historic mission, they do not form a homogeneous group: half-breeds exercised power first, then were supplanted by the TWP "men of ebony." Bible in hand, both colonized and exploited the 800,000 natives, while letting American whites pillage the country and block its development to the point where the population today envies the fate of the former French colonies, particularly that of the Ivory Coast.

Elected on 5 January 1976 for an eight year term, President Tolbert proved himself to be responsive to the movements shaking Africa and even seemed to have understood that his regime was threatened. To strengthen it he launched his "quiet revolution" and tried to take measures to impress public opinion: the revision of the Constitution, the adoption of national holidays that would no longer be linked to United States history such as Armed Forces Day (11 February), Recovery Day (11 May), African Independence Day (26 May); the project of changing the flag and the national emblem, the totally masonic motto of which --"Love of Liberty Brought Us Here"--is a provocation for the "natives."

The head of state also diversified trade so that the EEC supplanted the United States, becoming Liberia's chief trading partner. In 1973 the "Union of the Mano River," concluded with Sierra-Leone, made it possible for both countries to coordinate their activities in the fields of telecommunications, customs tariffs, forest exploitation, etc. The inauguration of the Mano

Bridge, an essential link of the Dakar-Lagos highway, in 1976 consolidated this union and reinforced Monrovia's network of relations with its northern neighbors. Finally, Tolbert joined the Western African Economic Community intensified collaboration with the Ivory Coast in order to improve the Cavalla River on its frontier and concluded defense and economic cooperation accords with Guinea.

Finally, the same time as the first four-year plan (July 1976-July 1980) President Tolbert launched four slogans: "Recovery time" called on the entire population to participate in the country's development, while "total engagement" was required of each of the social classes. "Mat to mattress" was a special program aimed at improving the fate of the most disadvantaged. Finally, the campaign for "honesty in government" brought about the spectacular ejection of several ministers suspected of corruption. In fact, it was on this theme that the opposition found its most convincing arguments, and the struggle against corruption was immediately invoked to justify his putsch by the obscure non-commissioned officer who seized power from the president holding Organization of African Unity office in the first coup d'etat in Liberian history. The policy of the assassinated head of state, however, which aimed at giving a certain role to the "natives" seemed to have run afoul far less of resistance from the praetorians than of sociological sluggishness and the opposition of the privileged. It is always possible that Quartermaster-sergeant Samuel K. Doe, the new head of state, expressed the rancor of an excluded class far more than the ambitions of the military.

Indeed, in order to play a role in the country it was necessary to meet four conditions: to belong to a family formerly from the United States, to be a TWP member, to be a freemason and to belong to the initiation societies (Poro for men, Sande for women). The working classes thus felt themselves excluded from civilian society. How could it be otherwise when, for example it is known that until the coup d'etat the president of the Liberian National Federation of Trade Unions was none other than M. A.-B. Tolbert, the president's son, who was entrusted with voicing the workers' "demands."

The establishment of a native middle class, desired by Tolbert, has scarcely been sketched out: education is poorly developed (1,300 schools, 5,700 teachers, 214,000 students), technical training still nonexistent, administration a private preserve of the TWP, and small business 95 percent in the hands of some 6,000 Lebanese.² On Broad Street, the main artery of the capital, the signs bear Arab names: "Abou-Faraj," "Fayrouz," "Nabil-Abu-Zaki." The waiters in the restaurants and the clerks in the stores speak Arab, to the point where that one would think himself transported to Beirut.

2. The Moslem Lebanese generally settled in the former British colonies and English-speaking countries, while the Christians, particularly the Maronites, opted for the French-speaking states.

Since everything is done "in the name of God" in this country, Mathews was able to go out to the peasant (70 percent of the population) or workers, "In Liberia even God Almighty is fed up." He was understood and applauded. No one thought that the social crisis was very great, however, until the day when rioting broke out in Monrovia on the weekend of 14 April 1979. In order to dissuade the farmers from abandoning their farms (in order to go and work on the rubber plantations) Florence Chebeweth, the minister of agriculture, had proposed increasing the price of a sack of rice from \$20 to \$30. Rice being the poor's basic food, the PAL-PPP had called on the population to demonstrate peacefully against the inadequacies of the government's social policy.

The demonstration degenerated very quickly. More than 90 percent of the wholesale and retail stores were pillaged and partially or totally destroyed by an enraged crowd and sometimes by the soldiers charged with maintaining order. The confrontations, which were extremely violent, caused some 40 deaths and 200 wounded, according to the authorities. In reality at least 70 persons were killed and more than 400 received bullet wounds. The event was without precedent. No one saw it as the harbinger of the fall of the regime, however.

The PAL leaders were immediately arrested, as well as Tog-ba-nah Tipoteh, a professor of economics and the head of the Movement for Justice in Africa (MOJA), a small group on the extreme left and his deputy Mayson. President Tolbert had special powers conferred on himself but in June he granted amnesty to the prisoners in order to calm tempers before the opening a month later of the sixteenth OAU summit. From that time on he invoked the risk of an outbreak in order to bring the most conservative elements of the TWP, who wanted to impose the one-party system, around to his views. Having recovered at very small cost, he scarcely believed his own threats and even took the risk--which, has been seen, was mortal--of again striking at the opposition last March.

[16 Apr 80, p 7]

II. Starting A Row

The coup d'etat which cost President William Tolbert his life on 12 April came at the end of slow deterioration of the domestic situation which the head of state did not succeed in stopping despite his efforts to unify the country and make it less dependent on Washington. The inequalities between rich and poor--95 percent of the population consists of "natives"--gave rise to an opposition party, the People's Progressive Party, which was the object of severe repression. The latter resulted in the violent coup by a non-commissioned officer (LE MONDE, 15 April).

Monrovia--At the Ducor Hotel, which is perched on a hill, once one turns his back to the Atlantic Ocean, he has a surprising view of Monrovia, one of the ugliest capitals in Africa: little vacant lots, shanty-towns, hovels, smart villas with corrugated iron roofs and big buildings that are new without being modern are inextricably mixed. The whole sprang up in an anarchical fashion, in the image of the cities of the southern United States, and only the tropical vegetation, dominated by coconut palms, bougainvillea, red or yellow ibicus and ravenalas--a type of banana tree with fan-shaped leaves containing water, a fact which earned it the nickname of the "traveller's tree"--gives a certain charm to the scene.

At the time of our visit, however, the authorities had already tidied up Monrovia, which had become the capital of the Organization of African Unity until July 1980. Among the works undertaken are two big bridges constructed by the French, the Johnson Tucker Bridge and the Total Involvement Bridge (thus called after one of President Tolbert's slogans) which span the Mesurado and Saint-Paul Rivers. These works have made traffic, which had been experiencing monstrous jams, less congested and lead to the OAU center.

Having gone from 30 thousand inhabitants in 1945 to some 200,000 at present, the capital is endowed with the OAU Conference Center, the Africa Hotel and 50 cottage-like buildings intended for the heads of state. The government hopes to make use of the whole complex to organize conferences and seminars after the departure of the OAU. But Monroviens have naturally been most responsive to the creation of a garbage collection service and to the erection of signs indicating street names.

As Ellen Sirleaf, the former regime's minister of finance, admitted, these works weighed heavily on the budget at a time when the foreign debt is already approaching \$600 million. The always flattering presidency the OAU, however, also contributed to giving President Tolbert a respite and perhaps some illusions concerning his regime's perennality after the explosion of violence in April 1979. Having authorized a gesture of appeasement by granting amnesty to the arrested leaders of the opposition and having initiated the renovation and restructuring of his own party, the True Whig Party (TWP) at the October conference held in Lahanan in Grand-Bassa County, he thought he had averted the dangers.

Appreciable Resources

A pamphlet of the minister of information--who invariably revealed the TWP's control over the administration--emphasized on this occasion "the party proceeded with extraordinary courage to a dramatic examination of conscience." He added that after having "diagnosed the causes of its malaise, the TWP gave birth to a new spirit with a view to realizing democratic participation." As the PPP organ noted with ferocious irony, "incited by the existence of an opposition movement and under the pressure of the masses, the TWP elected certain of its officials and put its house in order for the first time in 110 years of existence."

Since before the coup d'etat, the opposition pressure had caused the postponement of the municipal elections set for 15 November. In fact, although the voting age had been lowered to 18, the Constitution specified that it is reserved to "property-owners only," a fact which singularly reduced its impact. The House of Representatives had abolished this clause, but not the Senate, and although it had fallen into disuse, the PPP could legitimately fear that it might be "unearthed" by the "ultras."

But it is evidently in the economic and social fields that the critics of the opposition started a row. Yet, although it has no oil, Liberia has enough natural riches to have a healthy economy, provided that it is well administered; this is far from being the case in several sectors. Without mentioning the fruitful enterprise of the flag of convenience (2500 ships representing 157 million tons, making it the largest fleet in the world), from which it derives appreciable resources, Liberia is the foremost producer in Africa and the fifth in the world of iron ore and rubber, which yielded it \$273.5 and \$59.1 million, respectively, in 1977. It is also well set for timber (\$29.3 million), diamonds (\$71.4 million) and coffee (\$41 million). Its chief purchasers for all these products are, in order, the FRG, the United States, France, Belgium and the other countries of the EC.

Among the reproaches directed at the fallen regime is the fact that the first four-year plan was not launched until 1976. Fearing a rebuff from the private sector it provided only for government projects aimed at giving the country infrastructures absolutely indispensable for all development. For example, Liberia ranked next-to-last in Africa for kilometers of roads per inhabitant; at the beginning of the decade it had only 3,700 kilometers of roads, 350 of them asphalt, for a territory of 110,000 square kilometers.

Such a situation could not fail to affect agriculture and industry. For instance, the factories are grouped in Montserrado County and more particularly, around Monrovia, which for this reason is particularly sensitive to the concentration of unemployed, whose rate is estimated at more than 20 percent for the country as a whole. In the capital the number of workers is about 70,000 and that of the unemployed is in the neighborhood of 15,000. W. Tolbert proposed creating some 280,000 jobs before 1982, but that is impossible without introducing agroindustrial farms, which in turn depend on the state of communication.

The class ignored by the authorities, the rural world continues to practice subsistence agriculture while the country has very promising prospects. At the moment only about 100,000 farms have a 25 percent share of the GNP which costed only \$115 million in 1977, cultivating only 3.7 percent of the total area. whereas the country is capable of feeding itself and exporting, it employed nearly \$125 million of the \$563.5 spent on imports for the purchase of food and consumer goods.

Loans From Abroad

Total investments were increased from \$415 to \$585 million in 1978, an amount which represents a 41 percent increase. The state hoped that it would be 40 percent financed by public saving; in fact it had to borrow 72 percent abroad at high interest rates. Moreover, originally 54 percent of investments were earmarked for roads, communications and public services, 20 percent for agriculture and rural development, 18 percent for social purposes (health, education and housing) and 8 percent for various sectors. But the percentages for transportation and the social sector were reduced respectively from 43 to 10, the difference apparently going to OAU activities.

Before the coup d'etat the government proposed "promoting the modernization of agriculture," particularly encouraging the formation of cooperatives. The latter have increased from 6, comprising 336 members, in 1971 to more than 50, consolidating some 15,000 members. Finally, a much more ambitious effort was to be authorized in the field of education, at the primary, secondary and technical vocational levels.

Only two weeks ago everyone believed that a sort of de facto truce had been established between the government and the opposition as long as Liberia was sure of the OAU presidency; that is to say, until July, the launch date of the second plan. Thus it was understood that the TWP would let the PPP defend its positions provided that the latter avoid starting large-scale demonstrations. Now, this tacit agreement was broken in early March; Mathews, who had called for a peaceful march, was arrested, and his party accused of wanting to overthrow the government by violence. Was W. Tolbert deceived in his hopes? Should he have made concessions to the "ultras"? In any case he underestimated the height of the demands of a people who had long been passive and resigned but who became conscious of the gulf separating the rich from the poor. In this land which wanted to be the land of liberty, that is a profound egalitarian demand which for the first time has instigated resort to a coup d'etat.

9380

CSO: 4400

LIBERIA

POLITICAL, CULTURAL RELATIONS WITH FRANCE DISCUSSED

Paris LE MONDE in French 16 Apr 80 p 7

[Article by P.B.: "French is in Style"]

[Text] Liberia's fifth largest client, with F 270 million in imports--principally of timber--France is its eighth largest supplier with \$347 million in sales--of which, it is true, vessels which fly the Liberian flag but which are in fact controlled by other countries represent F 250 million. According to Ambassador Louis Dallet, France has improved its position in the past 18 months, taking advantage of the sympathy from which it has always benefitted in this country: it was the second power, after Great Britain, to recognize the young republic in 1848, and it has maintained diplomatic representation there since the end of the 19th Century. The increase in trade was accompanied by tightening of political and cultural ties, marked by Olivier Stirn's visit to Monrovia in December 1978 and President Tolbert's to Paris in March 1979.

French is becoming fashionable in Monrovia among the elite. Businessmen are also attempting to learn it in order to converse with their French-speaking neighbors with whom cooperation is intensifying. For its part, France has been able to fit into this trend. A good portion of the aid provided to Liberia--F 1,700,000--is devoted to sending experts (an adviser and six French professors, two rubber specialists, interpreters for the 16th OAU summit, etc.), to the operation of the Institute of French studies and the awarding of scholarships to some 60 students. Thirty of them went to France, but the others are pursuing their studies in the Ivory Coast, a course which has the advantage of not removing them from their natural sphere. Besides, there they again meet comrades sent by their government, which is open to the French-speaking world and which is participating in the Franco-African summits.

9380

CSO: 4400

BRIEFS

TRIBALISM REPORTED SPLITTING ARMY--Discord between Malawi's President Hastings Banda and his army chief, Gen. Graciano Matewere, over tribal favouritism in the army, has led to the general's forced retirement. The result has been to strengthen the positions of Banda and his own kinmen. Officially Matewere left under rules which stipulate 50 as the retirement age for all Malawian public servants, but Matewere is already 53 and no one had worried until the row. Matewere fell out of the 73-year-old President's favour over the sacking of two senior army officers. According to reports from the capital, Lilongwe, Matewere charged the two men with breaches of military discipline and ordered their dismissal without referring the case to the Military Service Commission, which usually deals with such matters. Leading officials of the country's only political party, the Malawi Congress, complained to the party's secretary-general, Baluti Mluzi, who is also Minister without Portfolio. He, in turn, reported to Banda. When the President asked Matewere about the sackings, the general could not justify them to Banda's satisfaction, it is said. Several other officers had already left the army voluntarily because of differences with Matewere. The evidence suggests that promotions in Malawi's military depends largely on ethnic or political pull--and that continues to be so. The new army commander, Gen. Melvin Khanga, comes from central Malawi, the home region of President Banda and the two men sacked by Matewere. With the appointment of Khanga, the central region is now assured of key positions in the army, police and civil service. The Police Commissioner, Mac Kamwana, is like Banda, a Chewa from central Malawi. The same province has also supplied the Cabinet Secretary, John Ngwiri, and the External Affairs Secretary, Joe Kachingwe. [Victor Ndori] [Text] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 8 May 80 p 4]

U.S., CARIBBEAN, CENTRAL AMERICAN MANEUVERS CONDEMNED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 1 May 80 p 14

[Text] Today, the working class throughout the world is celebrating its day in a context of great and important victories. It was its vigor, backed by countless sacrifices, which made possible the overthrow of unpopular regimes such as that in Nicaragua. And Zimbabwe also emerged as an independent, sovereign nation, from the steadfast determination to be free, demonstrated in years of struggle.

These most recent successes are added to others accrued throughout recent decades, which helped to change the correlation of forces in the international arena. They cannot be gauged merely by the number of nations which won their independence, but rather by the qualitative gains that these social and political movements have experienced. Today, the neocolonialist solutions are sufficiently unmasked and brought into disrepute in the eyes of peoples who yearn to be the masters of their own destinies. And this is the result of the sacrifice of combatants who did not hesitate to give up their own lives in order to light the way to genuine liberty.

Despite the victories that have been won, dangers are hovering over the working class, and very serious ones. During May, the announced North American maneuvers are scheduled to take place in Central America and the Caribbean area. It is not difficult to perceive that we are about to witness another brazen attempt at aggression against the peoples of the regions, including those of El Salvador and Nicaragua; countries in which there is an endeavor under way to build a new society, under different circumstances. This intervention is a plan doomed to defeat at the outset, and history has already taught valuable lessons in this regard. The mere mention of it, however, demands that ranks be closed around these and other peoples under attack, thereby shortening the path that leads from liberty as a dream to militant solidarity as a reality.

2909

CRO: 4401

DOS SANTOS ECHOES MACHEL INITIATIVES IN MAY DAY SPEECH

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 2 May 80 pp 3, 4

[Speech by Marcelino dos Santos delivered in Maputo on May Day]

[Excerpts] During the public meeting held yesterday on Independence Square in Maputo, Marcelino dos Santos, member of the Political Standing Committee and secretary of the Central Committee of the FRELIMO Party for economic policy, delivered the following address directed toward all the workers of the People's Republic of Mozambique, from Rovuma to Maputo:

"Comrade President,

"Comrade members of the CPP [Political Standing Committee] and CC [Central Committee] of the FRELIMO Party,

"Comrade members of the Council of Ministers,

"Honorable members of the diplomatic corps,

"Dear working comrades and friends:

"Today, this great celebration of May Day, which we are all experiencing profoundly, this great day is the day of Mozambican workers, the day of workers throughout the entire world; it is a holiday, a day of happiness. It is a holiday for those who, like ourselves, are now benefiting from liberty and the construction of a socialist society. But it is a day of struggle for those who are still engaged in battling against oppression, against exploitation, against capitalism, against colonial domination, and against fascism, racism and Zionism. It is a day of struggle for those who are still fighting for independence, for liberty, and for the inalienable right of peoples to decide on and to build their own destiny, freely by themselves.

"Our people are no longer being savagely attacked; they are no longer being brutally massacred; they are no longer being tortured or robbed by the colonialists, racists and imperialists.

"Today we can all say with great pride that it was worth the sacrifice accepted by all our people. The arrogance of the Rhodesian racists has been eliminated. Southern Rhodesia has been obliterated forever from the map, and has been transferred to the tragic pages of the history of Zimbabwe, the history of Africa.

"The blood of the people of Mozambique was mixed with that of the people of Zimbabwe to irrigate the land and to make the independence of Zimbabwe grow.

"In our location, here in southern Africa, there are still areas where it is forbidden to celebrate this day as we are celebrating it here.

"The workers, peasants and other laborers in Namibia and South Africa cannot yet freely celebrate this date, which symbolizes the unity and solidarity of the workers all over the world. They celebrate, but they do so under heavy repression from the racist, inhuman regime of South Africa. The workers are still fighting against 'apartheid' and brutal capitalist exploitation.

"Workers!

"As we celebrate May Day this year, we should reflect on the action that we have undertaken to date to reconstruct our country and to construct the socialist society. We should also reflect on the action that we must take during this decade, so that those who participate in the magnificent May Day demonstration in 1990 may be able to shout victory over underdevelopment with the pride of patriots and with the pride of their class.

"We are still experiencing difficult times in the economic construction of our country. The effort expended by our working class and by our peasants has been great, but it is insufficient. We have not yet been able to solve the problems of hunger, nakedness, disease and illiteracy which still exist in our country.

"But we now know that we can only solve these problems if we produce more material goods. We can only solve these problems if we strive with greater determination to study and master science and technology, to release the creative initiative of the working masses, to develop technological innovations, and to create more and better things that we need.

"The main productive force is ourselves; it is the individual who possesses his own force for work, knowledge and scientific and technical skills. Without the individual's participation, the most perfect technology or machine is insignificant and cannot be used to produce anything at all.

"It is the working class, the peasants and the laborers who produce everything that we all eat, wear and are shod with. This is why the working class, allied with the peasants, constitutes the leading force in our society. It is the working masses who produce to meet the needs of the entire society. It is the masses who are making history.

"The solution to the problem of shortages of bread, corn, cassava, rice, meat, textiles and coal depends on the work of each one of us.

"If the worker does not produce the maximum possible number of plows, hoes, shovels and machetes, the peasants will lack work tools for tilling the soil, planting, weeding and harvesting agricultural products for feeding us.

"We do not produce in an isolated manner, but jointly. Therefore, the flaws in one sector or one factory are reflected in another factory and another sector.

"This is why we must organize our factory; this is why we must organize our work sector.

"We recently learned from the Comrade President Samora Machel the great lesson on how to resolve the problems and the blockages in each factory; on the methods which must be used to promote a general discussion of economic problems among the population; and on the people's participation in the exposure of those who infiltrate, those who are corrupt, thieves, bandits, gangsters, those who are careless and negligent, and other reactionaries.

"The Comrade President taught us how to defend the revolution, and to make it progress and continue; how to dig to the root and not be content with slight superficial reforms.

"The offensive led personally by Comrade President Samora Machel has enabled us to grasp the importance of the economic battle. We have found the enemy lodged in the state apparatus and in the production units.

"As Comrade President Samora said, the enemy wants to lead us into assuming the role of managers of small establishments, little factories, small stores, cafes, barbershops, hairdresser shops, butcher shops and boutiques; and why? So as to divert our attention, to prompt us to assign all our cadres there, and thus deplete our capacity to devote ourselves, as a priority, to the major problems, and the major economic activities, and to the building of a socialist economy.

"It is a task incumbent on all of us to help eliminate from our midst: lack of discipline, laziness, lags, lack of punctuality, drinking on job sites, disorganization, uncleanness and stealing. Is this so, or not?

"We must keep up a forceful battle against: excessive privileges, negligence, carelessness, irresponsibility, incompetence, arrogance, lack of respect for the people, apathy, unawareness and immobility, and lack of direction.

"It is up to the party cells, the mass democratic organizations and, in particular, the Vigilance Groups and the People's Militias, to mobilize all the people so as to intensify the battle to get rid of those infiltrated among us and to arouse our watchfulness.

"Once again, the working class is called upon to take part in the battle to eliminate from us the manifestations of incompetence, leftism, reformist and bourgeois concepts and bureaucratic attitudes in our state apparatus.

"We must not have any consideration for our class enemy. In the state apparatus particularly, not one must escape. We are currently engaged in the process of electing the People's Assemblies in the districts, towns and localities. This is a great time for purging and consolidating the People's Power. And there are only two possibilities: either we conquer, or the enemy conquers. That is why we must be relentless. There is no half way, there is no possible coexistence.

"Today, we have the class power, the conquest of which cost our people great sacrifices. With the power that we have, we want to construct the people's happiness.

"Therefore, we repeat, we must have no consideration for our enemies.

"Within the context of the present socialist emulation campaign that is under way, the Production Councils must engage in activity in each district and each town, aimed at ascertaining:

"The production unit which best fulfills the goals of the plan; the most beautiful communal village; the best organized cooperative; the best decorated and most efficient office; the neatest store for food products; the store with the most attractive display, which renders the best service; the cleanest and most sanitary restaurant, which renders the best service; the model hotel and boarding house; the best kept hospital or health station, which best serves the public; the best worker in each category.

"The heads of the state apparatus and of the enterprises of the economic and social units must participate, and lend all their support for the success of this campaign.

"If there are among us some who want to turn back the course of history, and some who want to collaborate with the enemy, we shall eliminate them, we shall drive them out.

Workers

"Our Zambian workers and peasants have already proven their involvement, and the vast capacity and energy that they possess for transforming nature and the society.

"Let there all the workers who actively participated in the exposure of improper situations in connection with the political and organizational offensive.

"We salute in particular the workers from the provinces of Tete, Manica, Sofala, Gaza and Maputo, provinces which were attacked in direct confrontation with the Smith/Muzorewa army, and which, under the enemy's bullets, did not yield a single span of land from our fatherland's sacred territory.

"We salute the foreign workers, the internationalists who, far from their native lands and, at times, from their own families, are making their contribution to the national reconstruction of our country, and to the construction of a strong, advanced economy, putting into practice the principles of proletarian internationalism.

"We salute the glorious FPLM (Popular Forces for the Liberation of Mozambique), and all the defense and security forces which are protecting our country's territorial integrity and which, by day and night, are insuring the preservation of public order and the individual security of the citizens.

"We salute all the Mozambican workers and all the internationalist workers in our country who, from Rovuma to Maputo, are consciously participating in the construction of a strong, independent, advanced socialist economy.

"Long live May Day, International Workers' Day! Long live the Mozambican workers! Long live the Production Councils! Long live the FRELIMO Party! Long live the Mozambican revolution! Long live proletarian internationalism! Long live the world proletarian revolution! Long live Comrade President Samora Moises Machell! Long live Comrade President Samora, guide of the Mozambican revolution! Long live the decade of victory over underdevelopment! Long live the political and organizational offensive! The struggle continues; the revolution will conquer; socialism will triumph. Long live the great celebration of the workers! Long live May Day!"

2909

C50: 4401

WHITE-COLLAR WORKERS' MAY DAY PARTICIPATION UNSATISFACTORY

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 1 May 80 p 3

[Excerpt] The various cultural and sports demonstrations held recently in preparation for May Day, International Workers Day, have created an atmosphere of anticipation, both because of the organizational aspect and the electricity with which thousands of workers have reported to the practice sites for the parade.

In the flatland railroad area, where we went to observe at close range the emotion and enthusiasm of the workers from several different factories and enterprises who are receiving some hints on marching, we had an opportunity to sound out opinions concerning this celebration.

From this perspective, and describing the way in which his enterprise managed to mobilize the workers to participate in the May Day celebrations, Samuel Alfredo Chevane said:

"At the CPM (Mozambique Railroad)-South enterprise, we now have over 400 workers taking part in the parade marching practice. The number originally planned for this purpose was 600, this, of course, counting white collar workers who did not arrive to take part. We think that, with this participation, the workers' degree of consciousness is gradually increasing; because the number that we have this year exceeds that of last year: 200 workers.

Still discussing the considerable lack of participation among white collar workers, a situation which we also discovered in all the factories and enterprises in Maputo, that worker, who is simultaneously secretary of the CPM-South Production Councils, remarked that, although the political entities engage in political work among the enterprise's workers, not all the office employees have an internationalist consciousness.

He notes: Many are of the opinion that May Day is a day only for the workers. The religious alienation to which some are still subjected prompts them to claim that May Day is the day of St. Joseph, the carpenter. For these and other reasons, some, although a few, of our white collar workers do not feel

motivated to participate in May Day yet, in my opinion. Of course, there are also those who for reasons of service could not attend the practice. And among them there are many in these circumstances."

In fact, from what we could observe in the various areas of preparation for May Day, the workers who engage in bureaucratic service in their factories or enterprises are represented by a number which could, to some extent, be regarded as fictitious. As we were told by some individuals present in one of the practice areas, this discourages the other workers.

Despite the relatively slight participation of the white collar workers in the various demonstrations, May Day this year will be celebrated on different job sites by holding meetings to discuss the significance of the date.

2909

CSO: 4401

DESTRUCTION OF FORMERLY PROSPEROUS FARMS LAMENTED

Ownership Differences Stressed

Maputo NOTÍCIAS in Portuguese 1 May 80 p 14

[Excerpts] In a northwesterly direction, a few kilometers from the lowlands of the city of Maputo, lies the Mahotas area, with soil ideally suited for growing garden produce. Many colonists raising small species of livestock and simultaneously engaged in growing and producing various types of garden produce built a great many farms there, the exploitation of which earned them huge amounts of money.

At the time of our victory over foreign domination, many of these colonists left the country in a disorderly flight, in most instances leaving the infrastructures of their large estates in perfect condition for utilization.

At present, those farms which at one time supplied the urban areas with kale, lettuce, onions, garlic, pork, pigeons and other small-sized animals have a desolate appearance, with the exception of a few large estates which are still well cared for.

Luxurious Farm Turned Over to an Ignorant Person

We found an example of the aforementioned situation on one of the farms visited by the state inspector, Raimundo Pachinuapa. It is a luxurious estate with a residence consisting of two stories: a ground floor and an upper floor.

Even the so-called servants' quarters, which were certainly for the use of the man in charge of the estate, were built of expensive materials. There is also a large swimming pool, surrounded by rose gardens.

For breeding small-sized animals, the aforementioned farm has dozens of pig pens and coops for poultry and rabbits. It also has a vast expanse of land with orange trees (now devoured by weeds), water mills still in operation, and a generator for lighting which is literally destroyed.

This farm is now under the (ir)responsibility of Salomao Novela, a former miner. He lives there, in a veritable garbage heap, with his wife and four

children. At present, he has in the barnya only two hogs and slightly over a dozen chickens, a small number when compared with the capacity of the infrastructure built there.

Illegal Occupation of the Estate

Novela is on that farm under illegal circumstances, the history of which is confused and obscure. He claims that it was the former secretary of the Dynamizing Group who assigned him there to take care of the house, without any pay or contract of any kind. In an attempt to justify the condition of the farm, he says that the Dynamizing Group placed him in that house only so that thieves would not rob it, and that he was told that the orchard was the property of this entity.

As we said previously, the condition of this farm is perhaps the best description of the fate of many estates in the country which have become shelters for a few opportunists.

Interest and Dedication: the Other Extreme of the Situation

Although the state of conservation and utilization of a large number of the estates located in that area is regrettable, one can also find in Mahotas examples of how work can be done correctly if there is interest, dedication and, of course, a certain amount of knowledge.

A few meters from the farm previously mentioned there is operating the Corte Real estate, which is engaged precisely in raising hogs, chickens, ducks, turkeys and other specimens. It currently employs nine workers, who take care of the farm while he conducts other business with which he is associated in the city.

Although, geographically, the two aforementioned farms are nearly adjacent to one another, they are far distant with respect to the use made of each one of them. On the second farm, there is obvious effort, good will, interest and dedication.

'I Even Considered Giving Up'

In keeping the estate operating, even today, the owner of this farm has been faced with unpleasant situations caused by pressure aimed at forcing that individual to give up the farm.

For this purpose, they stole his livestock and slandered him. After being taken up by the party, the problem was turned over to the Criminal Investigation Police; and nothing was proven about the conduct of the owner of that farm.

Because of that situation, as Corte Real said, "I even considered giving up." But he continued steadfastly, convinced of the need for his service.

In the discussion which he held with the state inspector, Raimundo Pachinuapa, that livestock breeder was encouraged to continue his work. Raimundo Pachinuapa advised him to seek the support of the district's political entities, to solve his problems.

'Let Your Dedication Be an Example That There Are No Roses Without Thorns'

The state inspector told Corte Real: "We hope that your dedication and good will will serve as an example for others;" and, pointing to the rose bushes, he added: "There are no roses without thorns." There might be difficulties and problems, but the goals can be attained with perseverance.

That leading member of the PRELIND Party's Central Committee reminded the farm owner that the state backs all those who are concerned about their work, and who agree to contribute to the development of the nation's economy, as President Samora Machel recently reiterated in his speech on 18 March.

Abandoned Estates Will Be Turned Over to Private Individuals

At the conclusion of the visit, and addressing the newsmen, Raimundo Pachinuapa, member of the PRELIND Party's Central Committee, said that, just as in the case of the People's Stores, the farms which have been abandoned or which are being poorly run will be turned over to private individuals who want and who are equipped to make proper use of them.

He also announced that, after the completion of the work begun yesterday to survey the condition of these estates, an activity in which the local populace was invited to participate on a mass scale, there will be an announcement of the mechanisms whereby those interested should proceed to obtain the respective licenses.

Private Horticulturist

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 1 May 80 p 14

[Text] It was a little after 0800 hours, the morning breeze was still blowing, and Maria Luisa Cortes Real was bending over some pots, tending her flowers in a greenhouse inside the "Corte Real" farm on which we commented in this article.

She has some ideas about enlarging this greenhouse, and has ordered 2,000 rosebushes for that purpose already. In a discussion with the state inspector, Raimundo Pachinuapa, she says: "I think that, a year from now, this will be bigger and better."

Furthermore, enthused over the work of growing flowers, which are in great demand in our city, Maria Corte Real is trying to acquire a farm in Namaacha for growing flowers which only thrive with cold temperatures such as those in that area.

She claims to be very fond of the work that she is doing, and says that her business is doing well. She is the owner of the specialty firm located on Mao Tse-tung Avenue, called "Flor Real," and she will soon be opening another similar establishment in the city, having already secured the necessary license for it.

She cites the lack of seed for different types of flowers as a problem; but this, she claims, has not diminished her vitality and enthusiasm.

She has visited several countries, where she has learned in local greenhouses increasingly more about the technique of growing flowers.

In a conversation with her, State Inspector Raimundo Pachinuapa urged her to continue her work with the same perseverance, commenting at one point: "Flowers make people live."

Note: Picture accompanying article shows white owner of Corte Real farm conversing with official Raimundo Pachinuapa.

2909

CSC: 4401

RADICAL ECONOMIC TURN, FRENCH OPENING REVIEWED

Par's DEMAIN L'AFRIQUE in French No 50, 7 Apr 80 pp 48-49

[Article by Ne Mbema: "The Capitalists Arrive"]

[Excerpt] "There is room in our economic development for the participation of other countries, international firms and foreign capital in general." Four years after independence, why did Samora Machel, president of Mozambique, feel the need to restate a position that has never been denied? The fact is that his country, which has served as a "sanctuary" for the ZANLA (Robert Mugabe's army), knew that the Conservative Cabinet which had come to power in London 3 months previously was determined to extirpate the Rhodesian thorn. Furthermore, his relations with Lisbon are slowly deteriorating. In the former mother country, a violently anti-Marxist center-right coalition came to power in December 1979. This situation requires the search for new partners.

Despite loans granted by Pretoria at low rates of interest and an investment of \$310 million, half made by Western countries and half by international organizations, Mozambique's economy is going to the dogs.

Purchases of food products and industrial equipment place a heavy burden on the trade balance, whose deficit went from \$86 million in 1973 to \$419 million in 1979. That same year, the balance of payments showed a deficit of \$185 million compared, it is true, with \$239 million for the previous fiscal year. Production is also dropping: in 1973, 215,000 tons of mahogany, 310,000 tons of sugar; in 1978, 75,000 tons of mahogany and 185,000 tons of sugar. Shrimp catches have gone from 3,000 to 1,800 tons. The same is true of corn and cotton. The trade deficit with East European countries doubled in a year, going from \$110 million to \$244 million. Even though justified, the nationalizations, expropriations and socialist reorganizations disorganized distribution circuits. Stores have no soap, sugar, flour or rice.

In August, authorities in Maputo decided to restore order in the country. In the meantime, ration cards are reappearing in Beira, Maputo and Nampula to prevent urban centers from supplying themselves at the expense of rural areas, and small businesses are being rehabilitated. Labeling the establishment, in 1975, of *lojas de povo* (people's stores) as a "leftist choice," President Machel issued an appeal (accompanied by credit advantages) for the return of some 10,000 farmers, small businessmen and Mozambican manufacturers who had fled to Malawi, in Swaziland, and even to South Africa. He asked them to open up bars, shoemaker's shops, and so on. Only the cooperatives had found favor with him.

It is in this atmosphere that the 4-year plan for 1977-1980 will come to a close. Its objective was to restore production to the level of 1973, the last "normal" year. At the present time, final touches are being put on the 10-year prospective plan for 1980-1990. Its goal is a 15-percent annual growth rate by means of industrialization concentrating on the mechanization of agriculture (tools, tractors, trucks). The enormous energy resources (Cabora Bassa Dam, coal, gas) will be used to build heavy industry (iron and steel, aluminum). Second, Maputo expects to develop the Limpopo and Zambeze valleys by irrigating vast crop areas that will be worked in the form of state or cooperative production units. The third aspect of the plan concerns fishing, textiles and agroindustry, the traditional sources of exports under the Portuguese empire. Finally, transportation will be rehabilitated: north-south connections and access to the entire territory in all seasons; opening up the hinterland (Tswana, Malawi, Swaziland, eastern Zaire, Zambia and Zimbabwe) by means of the railroad, rivers and lakes. The railroad should become operational again in September. Cooperation with neighboring countries, extended to include energy, became a fact on 1 April in Lusaka, at the summit conference of independent countries of southern Africa. For some months, Mozambique has been waging a campaign to increase foreign investments. On 18 March, Sergio Vieira, governor of the National Bank of Mozambique, met with French Minister of Economy Rene Monory in Paris. With the directorates of Economic Relations and the Treasury, he signed a framework agreement for a total sum of 600 million French francs, put together by bank pools headed by the Bank of the European Union, Indosuez and the General Company, and guaranteed by COFACE (French Insurance Company for Foreign Trade) and the Treasury.

Among the projects published: construction of a 1,420-kilometer-long high-tension line between now and the end of 1983, to supply the central and northern regions of the country with electricity but running first of all to Nampula and then Mokuba, a project entrusted to CCE (General Electrical Company)-Alsthom and an Italian firm; the purchase of shrimp boats and cold storage facilities; the supplying of consumer products (wheat, milk) and semi-finished goods such as tinsplate to make cans. Other agreements will concern maritime and overland transport and the chemical industry.

The French penetration can be explained: In August 1977, Giscard d'Estaing sent his minister of foreign affairs to this hostile region, which accused

Paris of equipping the South African and Rhodesian armies. Furthermore, it is thought in Maputo that the scope of the recent remarks of the French chief of state on the right of Palestinians to self-determination goes beyond the Middle East and should apply to Namibia and (perhaps) tomorrow to South Africa and the Indian Ocean. Moreover, Maputo's refusal to take sides against Peking caused a reduction in assistance from COMECON countries. As for the Scandinavian countries and Brazil, while their cooperation remains precious -- because of the generosity of the former and the linguistic affinity of the second -- it is far from offering the financial, political and technological dimensions of that of France. The Mozambicans are more than a little proud of the haste of "capitalist" business circles, which are astonished by the seriousness and stability of a regime facing so many difficulties.

In the past 6 months, Mozambique has taken a direction that might lead to a rapid economic takeoff, without thereby neglecting its political objective: the end of the domination of "white power" in the region.

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CBO: 4400

PROVIDING JOBS ONLY AIM OF SOME FACTORIES

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 3 May 80 p 4

[Excerpts] Producing merely to insure employment for the workers is currently a way of life for many enterprises in our country. This consequently has implicated them in a bad economic situation, which does not afford encouraging prospects and which precludes the possibility of their contributing to the consolidation of the national economy, both by meeting the increasing needs of the workers and by initiating exports. Such is the picture that we have found in the furniture production sector.

The galloping rise in furniture prices has now exceeded the average purchasing power, and yet the factories are still complaining of problems involving lack of funds. There is a tendency toward revising the current prices, and it is almost certain that, by the end of this work period, there will be higher prices.

Unbelievable as it may seem, the cost of raw materials has increased to an alarming extent, and the same thing has occurred with respect to the work force, although there has been virtually no qualitative improvement. The technical standing has not risen to new heights either, and the mechanical failures abound; but this is not in evidence because the degree of demand for capacity is overshadowed by the shortage of raw materials.

The situation in the factories is one of almost a complete standstill. As for the workers, they are spending time on small jobs which border on entertainment; and the management is experiencing unusual tension. The private enterprises are accusing the state-owned ones of hoarding all the lumber that the sawmills lack. The state-owned enterprises still lack the lumber to keep their machines fully operating; and they are not receiving as much lumber as the former think. Moreover, it is the state-owned enterprises which are the object of the greatest speculation on the part of the black market, the so-called truckers' market.

2909

CSO: 4401

PORT STEALING DOWN, WORKERS TO BUY OWN UNIFORMS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 3 May 80 p 2

(Excerpt) One of the typical features of most ports in the world is the stealing that is done by nearly all their workers, including the highest-ranking officials, in a triangle of complicity. The Mozambican ports have been no exception. For in addition to minor incidents known to everyone, there are unusual accounts of a veritable expertise in stealing in our ports, occurring frequently before the proclamation of our independence.

However, today the political situation in Mozambique has changed, and the ways of thinking are also being gradually transformed. People are acquiring more political consciousness.

The dialog which President Samora Machel held on this matter with some long-shoremen in Maputo, during his third visit to that sector, is interesting:

"I hear tell that you do not steal here," declared the supreme leader of the Mozambican revolution, asking a question simultaneously; and he reminded those present of what used to go on there in the past.

Many workers' voices were heard in unison, saying: "Yes, we can no longer steal what is ours, or what gives us money. We used to steal from the colonialists."

Organization of the Workers Affords a Heightening of Consciousness

Disregard for the goods which were leaving or being unloaded in our ports during a certain period constituted an act of sabotage against the economy of the colonial regime. But the habit of doing this remained.

So, even after the proclamation of our independence, instances of stealing were still being discovered. Such actions were then instigated by individuals infiltrated into this sector, who were subsequently exposed and turned over to the competent authorities.

And, concurrently, there began the process of increasing the organization of the workers, spurred on by the construction of the party in this area. Later, the Vigilance Groups were created, which were joined by many workers.

These measures hemmed in the recalcitrant individuals further still. In contrast to the past, when only the colonial police stood guard at the main entrance, now the workers themselves are in service, performing the mission of surveillance, organized into Vigilance Groups (GV). They have organized themselves to protect their own interests.

Recognition and Respect for Work

President Samora Machel, addressing the port and railroad workers in Maputo during his third visit to that sector, last Wednesday afternoon, said: "The individual is recognized for his work, and for his action. Foreigners must respect you for your work. The cleanliness that is visible here means that your minds are clean as well."

He added: "We have observed this place, and we say: yes, we have workers in Mozambique. With your work, you yourselves can feel satisfied when you return home. At the end of the month, when you receive your pay, you can do so with a clear conscience;" subsequently congratulating those workers, "because it is pleasing to observe this."

On the same occasion, President Samora Machel urged the workers to increase their productivity, which will make it possible to improve the conditions of the workers themselves in many respects.

In this connection, the supreme leader of the Mozambican revolution stressed the opportunity for improving the workers' conditions, saying that, with the profits that can be accrued in the port and railroad sector, it will be possible, for example, to solve many of the problems related to the housing shortage which exists in the country at present.

President Samora Machel also remarked: "We can build more housing for all the citizens. And, by increasing your productivity, you can have the money to purchase your own housing."

Following a brief exchange of views with a female employee of the custom-house, who was not in uniform at the time, and noting that the port and railroad workers were working in their own clothes, often in rags, President Samora Machel once again discussed the matter of uniforms which he had already mentioned on other occasions during the course of this offensive.

He recommended that the workers be dressed in types of clothing suited for their jobs, and so that they might be distinguished from one another, depending on the sectors with which they were associated.

Later, in one of the dialogs that we mentioned elsewhere in this article, the issue was raised again by the supreme leader, and the workers also complained of the lack of protective equipment, which has caused regrettable disasters.

At this point, President Samora Machel said: "We must provide uniforms and protective equipment for all of you. But you must pay for it, because it will be yours. Things will not be distributed free anywhere." And he gave an example of this:

"If a woman is offered to you, you will not like her. It is necessary to win the love of the woman that we want. It is necessary to suffer for her, and to seek her, even in the rain or sun. There are men who would die trying to earn money to guarantee a better future for the woman that they love. Only in this way do we have esteem for our women.

"If you are given the uniform and the equipment free, you will not know how to take care of it, because you did not spend anything to acquire it. But if you pay, you will know how to value it," commented the top-ranking leader, who was interrupted by applause and shouts of "We will pay, we will pay!"

2909

CRO: 4401

ELECTRIFICATION OF RAILWAY TO BEIRA PORT PLANNED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 14 May 80 p 22

[Text]

MOZAMBIQUE is to electrify the railway from the Zimbabwe border to the port of Beira, due shortly to become an outlet for Zaire copper and cobalt exports currently sent through South Africa, informed sources said in Lisbon yesterday.

The electrification scheme, to be powered by the giant Cahora Bassa hydro-electric dam, is due to start later this year, the sources said.

The sources said Mozambique would place a \$24-million (about R20-million) order to buy 15 new electrical locomotives with the General Electric Company's Brazilian subsidiary in the near future.

Brazil

Last weekend Mozambique announced the purchase of 20 diesel locomotives from Brazil for delivery starting in September in a deal worth

\$20-million (about R17-million).

The purchase of the 15 electric engines, like the present deal, would be partially financed by the United States, the sources said.

The General Electric Company will also be responsible for the electrification scheme, which had already been planned before Mozambique's independence from Portugal in 1975, the sources said.

Last year Mozambique bought 26 diesel engines from General Electric in Brazil and 22 from Romania.

Improve

The Mozambique news agency, AIM, said yesterday that the latest contract for 20 Brazilian diesel engines was part of Mozambique's drive to improve the access of its ports to trade with landlocked Swaziland, Zimbabwe and Malawi and with Zaire and South Africa. — Sapa-Reuters.

BRIEFS

FEAR OF UDI--Windhoek--Fears have been expressed by SWA/Namibian political groups that the South African Government is moving towards, a unilateral declaration of independence for the territories. They were reacting to a speech in Parliament yesterday by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha. The leader of the Swapo Democrats, Mr Andreas Shopanga, warned today of "serious consequences" for the West-sponsored United Nations initiative and an internationally acceptable settlement for SWA/Namibia. "If it comes into being, it will only increase support for Nujoma because the people here will see it as a move towards UDI," he said. The leader of the Federal Party, Mr Bryan O'Linn, said he agreed with the principle of transferring power, "but to dish it out to the National Assembly in its present form and composition will complicate things for this country. "If we were dealing with an acceptable central authority there would be nothing wrong. In the present circumstances, it is just a strengthening of the National Assembly in its present form and composition and would bring us further from a solution than before," he said. Mr O'Linn said the reference to handing over a large part of the territory's administration to a governing body implied a shift of control of the present directorates from the Administrator-General to executive powers for the National Assembly. He suspected this could be a move towards U D I. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 2 May 80 p 3]

CSO: 4420

ADB OFFICIAL MEETS WITH KOUNTCHE, NOTES ADP PROJECTS

Niamey LE SAHEL in French 11 Mar 80 p 3

[Article by Ibricheck: "Opening ADB Capital"]

[Text] The chief of state, Col Seyni Kountche, yesterday granted an audience to Mr Augustin Frederic Koudouk, vice president of the African Development Bank (ADB).

As the audience concluded, Mr Koudouk gave a press statement recalling that last year he had requested from the chief of state that Niger agree to the opening of the bank's capital.

"Niger authorities," said the ADB vice president, "had given their support for opening the capital."

"At the present time," Mr Koudouk went on, "the treaty bearing the amendment to the basic ADB treaties and authorizing the opening of the capital, is on its way to being ratified, and I have come to inquire of the Niger authorities as to where ratification currently stands," the ADB vice president added.

"When the treaty was amended, that is, when the African nations agreed to let non-African nations become members of the ADB, that amendment did have to be ratified just as the treaty itself had been ratified. This means that each nation and its constitutional and legislative authorities would have to approve the treaty's ratification processes as each member nation determines them. Each nation has its own procedure..."

"Where Niger is concerned, I have come to see the chief of state to ascertain if, between now and May, the treaty will be ratified according to the procedure of the Republic of Niger."

"What this meant in fact is that 75 percent of the nations that are members of this institution must ratify that amendment. That will enable the bank to obtain loans from foreign banks, among others in Germany, France, or

Switzerland, for instance. From that time on, we can guarantee we'll successfully pursue financing of the projects. Ratification must be achieved before the month of May because May is when the governors will meet. If ratification is achieved, we'll be able to finance more important projects because we'll have other shareholders outside the African nations themselves. And in 5 years we'll be capable of financing projects whose cost is estimated at more than 250 billion CFA francs.

"To be sure we can now go to European or American commercial banks, but their interest rate is very high."

Nine Projects in Niger

Referring to his stay in Niger, Mr Kodouk said he had met the minister of plan, with whom he discussed the School of Health Sciences, which is to be ADB financed.

Mr Kodouk also reported that the ADB has financed close to nine projects in Niger. Chief ones are SONICHAR [expansion unknown], the Niamey-Dosso radio link and the city of Niamey's water supply.

In Niger the African Development Fund [ADF], which is a joint institution of the ADB and certain developed countries, has manifested interest in financing certain projects having to do with the rural world.

"Confidence and hope" are the two words used by Seyni Kountche upon his arrival in Niamey as he concluded [an account of] his impressions from the Banako summit.

Resolutions were made at the Fifth Conference, and their implementation depends on political contingencies on the national scene as well--unfortunately--as on the international scene. Still, the fact remains that there is a real determination to cooperate and to change the Sahara back to a peaceful region. That feeling is what justifies hope and confidence.

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CSO: 4400

MARADI PROJECT DIRECTOR DISCUSSES PROJECT'S OPERATIONS

Niamey LE SAHEL in French 8-9 Mar p 3

[Interview of Dakitafo Ali, Maradi Project director, by Abdoulaye Moussa, LE SAHEL correspondent in Maradi]

[Text] The management program for pasture lands and animal husbandry comes under the heading of the large projects undertaken by the [Department of] Animal Husbandry in order to develop and modernize animal husbandry in Niger. That project was created after the 1972 drought. Although the project is temporarily located in Maradi, its actual headquarters are in Tahoua. Our permanent correspondent in Maradi, Abdoulaye Moussa, met with the project's director, Mr Dakitafo Ali.

[Question] Mr Director, tell us about your project and its purpose.

[Answer] You know that after the harsh drought of 1972, the government gave aid towards the distribution of food supplements for animals and towards the distribution of food supplements for animals and towards the restocking program that was supplying the minimum to cattlemen who had totally lost their stock.

The government also undertook some long-term projects aimed at developing and modernizing the grazing area. Thus the Niger government asked USAID to study and establish a program of grazing land management.

So USAID has perfected a project for grazing land and animal husbandry management amounting to 1,172,600,000 CFAF, with a contribution in kind from Niger amounting to 96,800,000 CFAF.

The agreement for subsidizing that program was signed on 20 September 1977. Time allowances for ordering materials and appointing a director did not allow implementation of the project until one and a half years later.

Currently the project is in its first phase. Over its two phases, its purpose is to improve the grazing area, increase stock production and result in improved living standards for the stockmen.

Objectives of the first phase involve research for stock development by means of sociological studies as well as grazing land and animal husbandry management studies. One section will be in charge of making an economic evaluation of the operation in that area.

Already in progress is a socio-economic and grazing land management study. After information [is received] from that first phase, we'll know how to conduct the second phase.

[Question] Why, in a grazing land management project, is there talk of socio-economic research?

[Answer] We believe that in any development, one essential factor is man. Well, very little is known about the Niger nomad. This is why we have undertaken a socio-economic study of the area to raise the people's consciousness and prepare them for implementation of the best steps to take in grazing land management.

In addition to its work in the field, this project includes an educational aspect. We have 10 higher education scholarships. At this time eight students are in the United States and two others are about to leave. I believe that between now and the end of this first phase, we'll have top cadres from Niger who may be able to take over from the expatriates.

At the same time, to pave the way for the second phase, the project will establish some four veterinary posts in Gadabegji, Aderbisanatt, In-Gall and Abalak.

[Question] What are the various areas of activity?

[Answer] Some people refer to a "triangle project" because it does involve the area bounded by the Agadez-Tanout-Tahoua triangle, but we work within four departments: Agadez, Tahoua, Maradi and Zinder.

[Question] Mr Director, can you tell us something about the results you have achieved?

[Answer] At this time there are no results to speak of. With all the delays we encountered, actual work did not start until the last quarter of this past year. Some teams are in the field right now and they have started with such elementary tasks as fencing off some small areas in order to study the biological behavior of the grazing land.

[Question] What problems have you run into?

[Answer] The problem that has occurred so far is that of provisioning, which delayed the start of this project. On the other hand, we encountered a personnel problem. According to the clauses of that agreement, we were supposed to hire American or Niger citizens. Of course in Niger we do not have specialized agents. Therefore we had to resort to American citizens.

We requested French-speaking technicians having had some African experience so that they might be able to work in this area.

[Question] How is your project different from the "Niger Centre-Est" (Middle and Eastern Niger) animal husbandry project?

[Answer] We are mainly involved in research. The Zinder project will certainly make use of our findings and apply them directly in the field.

Thus the Zinder project produces material results whereas for our part we have no section concerned with supports in agricultural "intrats" [translation unknown]. I believe this is where the difference resides between our project and Zinder's. However, our project will generate an additional project in an attempt to fill that gap.

Still, we are training stockmen. We are also contemplating forming associations of stockmen because, as man is a factor in evolution, he must be understood before he is induced to accept something positive.

[Question] Mr Director, why did you choose Maradi as the project headquarters while your work is in the Agadez area?

[Answer] Yes, the project does have its temporary seat in Maradi, but its true headquarters are in Tahoua. We chose Maradi for reasons of facilities. Tahoua does not have enough to house our offices and the entire technical personnel of that project. A file is ready for signing regarding the construction of an office for the Tahoua project.

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CSO: 4400

REPORTAGE ON PRP CRISIS IN NORTH

Aminu Kano Appeal

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 5 May 80 p 32

[Text] Alhaji Aminu Kano, at the weekend, calmed down his warring party chiefs.

"Cool it and let's get on with the job," he pleaded after giving them a good talking-to.

Some to them, he said, wanted to destroy the party--the PRP.

But he did not mention names.

The PRP leader was making his first public statement on the party's crisis since he returned from London after a medical check-up.

While he was away, two factions of the party emerged.

The crisis came to a head when the Kano State Governor, Alhaji Abubakar Rimi, spoke of attempts by certain party functionaries to split the party.

His charge was countered by a member of the party's national directorate, Mr Junaidu Mohammed who accused him of defying the authority of the party by attending a meeting of UPN, GNPP and PRP governors.

Dr Mohammed, the PRP Chief Whip in the House of Representatives, was backed by Senator Barkin Zuwo who scolded Governor Rimi that disciplinary action would be taken against him and the other PRP Governor, Alhaji Balarabe Musa of Kaduna State.

Alhaji Aminu confirmed that there was a rift in the party.

He regretted that the yearnings of PRP enemies and opponents had been unnecessarily fuelled by the mudslinging.

The PRP leader explained that the 10-man Ad-Hoc Committee be appointed on the eve of his departure to London was in no way meant to supercede the constitutional powers of the National directorate or the position of the general secretary of the party, Mr Sam Ikoku.

The committee was purely a convenient arrangement to help in the running of his office in Kano during his absence, he added.

Personal abuses, insults, vile references, hooliganism and other brickbats which had featured prominently among the partymen during his three-week absence must stop, he ordered.

Two Members Dismissed

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 8 May 80 p 32

[Article by Ibrahim Afolabi]

[Text] The PFP crisis is not over after all.

In an apparent defiance to Alhaji Aminu Kano's "cool it" plea, two top members of the party have been dismissed.

Sacked by the Kano Municipality branch of the party were the PRP Senate leader, Alhaji Sabo Bakin Suwo, and the party's Chief Whip in the House of Representatives, Dr Junaidu Muhammed.

The decision was announced in Kano at the end of a five-hour meeting of the Kano Municipal executive committee of the party.

The 73-member committee said the two national Assembly members had refused to defend themselves on charges of anti-party activities.

The committee appealed to PRP supporters to keep calm in their efforts to redeem the masses from "oppression cohesion and corruption."

It also announced that the branch headquarters had been removed to another area in the town.

Statements

Confirming this in Kaduna at a Press conference, a PRP member of the National Assembly, Alhaji Mohammadu Dansani Hadeja said last April 28 a meeting of National Assembly members of the party was held and 51 out of 56 of them agreed that a four-man delegation be appointed to tour Kaduna, Kano, Plateau and Bauchi states.

During the tour, the delegation would give public lectures on the details of the party crisis both at the national and state levels.

Alhaji Mohammadu said the previous statements made by the two dismissed men were not only against the party leader, Alhaji Aminu Kano, governors Abubakar Fimi and Salimatu Musa, but also against the party's Constitution.

He said that the dismissal of the two men received the blessings of the party's supporters. The action was taken in the interest of national stability, he added.

CSO: 4420

NIGERIA

OGUNSANYA ELECTED NEW NPP CHAIRMAN

Party Convention Election

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 30 Apr 80 p 32

[Excerpt] Chief Ademiran Ogunsanya has emerged the winner in the struggle for the chairmanship of the Nigerian People's Party (NPP).

He beat the only candidate, Chief Olu Akinfosile, who has been the chairman since the formation of the party in 1978.

At the election held at the party's convention in Aba, Chief Ogunsanya, until the weekend a vice-chairman, had unanimous support in 16 states.

Chief Akinfosile won majority votes of delegates from Bendel, Oyo and Ondo states.

The post of secretary-general went to Dr. Alex Fom (Plateau) who takes over from Mr Paul Unongo, now a minister.

Dr Peter Ogbang, Federal commissioner in the last regime, became the director of planning and organization, a new post created at the conference for effective coordination at the national level.

The two posts were not contested and sources close to the party said they were "zoned" to Benue and Cross River states.

Ogunsanya Interview

Lagos SUNDAY TIMES in English 4 May 80 p 1

[Article by Tunde Mole]

[Text]

THE Nigerian Peoples Party (NPP) is in the accord with the National Party of Nigeria (NPN) essential to ensure the stability of the nation and not simply to share offices. NPP new National Chairman clarified at the week-end.

"I will stick to the accord", Chief Adeniran Ogunsanya declared on a Radio Lagos Current Affairs programme **NEWS-MAKER**.

He told his interviewers: "We are more concerned with the peace of Nigeria", and indicated that his party was prepared to make all necessary sacrifices for that cause.

Stability

"I believe so much in the stability of this country that if they want to take everything they should take it," he said, in obvious chiding reference to recent speculations that some of his party members were worried about how many more years the NPN portrait was getting for itself.

He added that the recent Abu convention of the party, mandated the three NPP state governments to explore wider consultations.

"We did not take that decision at all", he emphasised. He served notice however that it may be necessary to take some steps in the future regarding the accord, but "what exactly those steps may be, I would not tell you now".

Speaking on Governor Isham's proposal to abolish private schools in Lagos State as from the

Stability
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NIGERIA

MINISTER CRITICIZES STRIKES AS DISRUPTIVE ATTEMPT

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 16 May 80 p 1

[Article by Tony Nwotta]

[Text] Workers were told last night to obey labor laws and stop strikes.

In a national radio and television broadcast, the Minister of Employment, Labor and Productivity, Mr Adebisi Ogundengbe, spoke of moves to amend the laws.

Mr Ogundengbe, criticizing the behaviour of some workers in the past few weeks, said there was no labor law which gave them rights to go on strike.

Similarly, he cautioned employers of labor to remember that no law permitted them to lock out their workers.

The minister's statement was a reaction to what he described as wild-cat strikes and lock-outs which happened across the country over the past five months.

He said the government was worried that labor leaders had not been able and appeared unwilling to stop the strikes.

"I should like to mention that the pattern of the current industrial actions is a calculated attempt to disrupt the economy of this country and destabilize this administration."

He said that the aim of the Trade Union Amendment Decree No 22 of 1978 was to establish one strong central labor organization, which would ensure compliance by the affiliated unions with the trade union laws and regulations.

Mediator

I was, therefore, regrettable, he went on, to observe that the chaos and confusion which characterized industrial relations during the era unions were still unchecked.

He said the Trade Disputes Decree, 1976 (Section 3) made it obligatory for the parties to a dispute to first attempt to settle it by means of any existing negotiating machinery set up by agreement between the parties.

If negotiations broke down, both parties should attempt to settle the matter with the assistance of a mediator mutually agreed to by them.

Mr Ogedengbe pointed out that on the failure of both methods of negotiation and mediation, "either party is bound, within 14 days of such failure to report the dispute, in writing to the minister, stating the points on which they disagree and the steps already taken by them to reach a settlement."

"The minister, if he is satisfied that the provisions of the decree had been complied with, shall exercise his discretion to use any of four statutory machineries which he deems appropriate to bring about a settlement."

These are conciliation; industrial arbitration panel; board of inquiry and national industrial court.

Mr Ogedengbe said he was also empowered to arrest a trade dispute, in appropriate cases, and proceed to exercise his discretionary powers to invoke any of the four statutory machineries.

In the case of a dispute in essential service undertakings, he went on, the minister "is empowered under the Trade Disputes (Essential Services) Decree 1976 (Section 5) to refer it directly to the Industrial Arbitration Panel."

He was emphatic that the agreement reached at conciliation was binding on the workers and employers.

The award of the Industrial Arbitration Panel is similarly binding, when confirmed by the minister.

"Should any of the parties object to the award, it would be referred to the National Industrial Court for adjudication.

"The decision of the National Industrial Court is final and binding on the parties and no appeal shall lie to any other body."

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MINISTER NOTES BUDGET FAVORS DEFENSE OVER AGRICULTURE

Ikeja THE PUNCH in English 15 May 80 p 6

[Article by Joshua Agbeniga]

[Text] The Minister of State in the Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Chief Olu Awotesu, has explained why agriculture did not take the lion's share in the Federal Government's budget proposal.

In the budget presented to the national assembly by President Shahu Shagari, the ministry of defense had the biggest share.

Speaking during an exclusive interview over the weekend the biggest vote was not end he explained that the biggest vote was not given to his ministry, despite the "Green Revolution," because to plan, it must take many things into consideration as we have done before the budget was out."

He said the Federal Government took into consideration only one planting season in allocating fund to the ministry adding: "you should know that the vote is for only nine months."

A critical look at the budget, he said, showed that capital expenditure in his ministry far exceeded recurrent expenditure.

Chief Awotesu also noted that unlike the ministry of agriculture which had huge money voted on capital expenditure; the Ministry of Defense had the biggest part of its allocation on recurrent expenditure.

The minister stated that "three-quarter of the defense vote is for the payment of salaries of our soldiers," adding: "only about one quarter is devoted for buying of arms and ammunition."

CSO: 4420

PROBE OF ALLEGED TANZANIAN MASSACRE OF PAC MEMBERS URGED

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 12 May 80 p 3

[Article by Samory Chaka]

[Excerpts] Over the last one year, the Nigerian Press has carried various articles on the leadership crisis going on within the Pan-Africanist Congress (PAC) of Azania. First, we read of the unfortunate killing, in a Dar-Es-Salaam hotel of the former PAC Director of Foreign Affairs and representative at the United Nations, David Sibeko. Then a while later we read that the chairman of the congress had been removed from post in Dar-Es-Salaam.

Not long after that, we read the report of a statement issued by the chairman of the PAC, Mr Potlake K. Leballo, that there was a gang of conspirators within the PAC who were trying to seize power, when he travelled out of Tanzania for medical attention.

All of this has been quite confusing to the Nigerian public who have become so committed to the Southern African liberation struggle that some three years ago, they raised nearly N20 million towards the Southern African Relief Fund (SARF).

Not long ago, a key member of the committee charged with the administration of the SARF announced that there was only N20,000 left in that fund. It is about time another appeal went out to refill the account. Many Nigerians will gladly make further contributions if a detailed and satisfactory account of the earlier contribution is rendered publicly. So, how about a detailed account of the first contribution? The time is overdue for a statement to the Nigerian public who are entitled to know how this money was spent.

We now hear of the massacre of PAC Azanian freedom fighters based in Tanzania, not by the racist troops of Botha but by President Nyerere's troops under the command of one Colonel Matiko. This is very difficult to believe! Utterly incredible as much as it is reprehensible.

Obviously Colonel Matiko and his fellow officers of the Tanzanian army have not been sufficiently educated by President Nyerere's government to understand who is the real enemy of Africa, against whom Africa must be pointing all the guns she can muster--the white-racist expropriators of African land and resources.

Furthermore, the Nigerian Press should seek to reproduce for its reading public, for the purpose of their enlightenment, personal accounts of the respective roles within the PAC of Asania, from its inception till date, of Mr P K Leballo who was constitutionally elected for a term of three years as chairman of the central committee of PAC during its Arusha congress in July 1978, and of Mr Vus Make, former PAC representative to Nigeria, who is being supported by the Nyerere government to overthrow the constitutionally-elected leadership of the PAC against the wishes of the vast majority of the PAC membership and the entire members of the military wing of the PAC (the Asanian People's Liberation Army) who, we are told are now victims of brutal repression and massacre perpetrated by the Tanzanian armed forces under the supreme command of President Julius Nyerere.

It should be the serious business of the Nigerian people and their government to ensure at all times that the African freedom fighters receive all the material and moral support which they obviously need for the continued execution of the liberation struggle until all Africans achieve total command and control of their land and lives.

Finally, the people of Nigeria expect their government to intervene at all times with other governments. African or otherwise, who by their errors of commission and omission, are putting obstacles in the way of African freedom fighters. The platforms of the OAU and UNO are always there for all the member-countries who may be violating the principles and tenets of the charter of any of these organizations against Nigeria's interests or the interests of others in whom Nigeria has interest.

CSO: 4420

AWOLOWO 'TACTICS' CONDEMNED IN NPN STATEMENT

Ikeja THE PUNCH in English 10 May 80 p 16

[Text] The National Party of Nigeria (NPN) has warned the national leader of the Unity Party (UPN), Chief Obafemi Awolowo, to "stop forthwith his dangerous political tactics and inflammatory provocative public statements."

In a statement issued in Lagos yesterday and signed by NPN Director of Publicity, Mr Rabibu A. Sani, the party said Chief Awolowo's intention was "to divide this country into two and give the misleading impression to the outside world that there are two heads of state in Nigeria."

The statement read in part: "The NPN feels very strongly that Chief Awolowo cannot continue in this reckless way to toy with the destiny and overall stability of this nation."

Also in Kaduna the state's House of Assembly has passed a resolution condemning Chief Obafemi Awolowo and his top officials "for embarking on a campaign of hatred against a large section of the Nigerian community."

Members of the house also called on some non-UPN state governors to stop being Chief Awolowo's agents.

In a motion moved by the deputy speaker, Alhaji Maccido Mohammed (Zaria central), the Assembly called on President Shehu Shagari to curb the Chief's excesses.

Alhaji Maccido alleged that the UPN leader was deeply involved in the squabble between the Kaduna state executive and the legislature.

CSO: 4420

NIGERIA

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION INDEX ROSE SHARPLY IN 1979

Lagos BUSINESS TIMES in English 13 May 80 p 1

[Article by Onyema Ugochukwu]

[Excerpts] The Industrial Production Index rose sharply last year, by 18.6 percent to 172.0. It had risen by only 2.0 percent the previous year.

The index prepared by the Central Bank from data obtained from the Federal Office of Statistics (F.O.S.) indicates the level of industrial activity in the economy. It covers 22 industries and has 1972 as base year.

The rise in the index in 1979 was to a great extent influenced by the rise in the index for mining. The industry rose sharply, and because it has a large proportion of the weights used (65.6 percent) it influenced the overall index in its direction.

Reflecting largely, the very high level of activity in the petroleum sector, it rose by 36.9 percent, to 141.8.

For the manufacturing sector, the rise was much more modest. The index for the whole sector rose by only 1.9 percent to 225.6.

Of the 20 industries making up the sector, the indices for only 12 showed any increases, in most cases marginal. Those for the other seven industries declined.

The index for the country's ailing vegetable oil industry rose marginally by 1.2 points to 16.6.

Of the others that rose, the highest increase was recorded in the index for cement, which rose 23.2 percent to 172.0. This was followed by the index for cotton textiles which rose 21.1 percent to 202.3.

The index for vehicle assembly rose by 8.5 percent; that for footwear by 4.8 percent, while those for beer, other textiles and rubber rose marginally by 0.9 percent, 2.4 percent and 1.2 percent respectively.

Although the index for sugar rose by 3.1 percent, the level was below the 1977 level. Similarly, those for sugar confectionery, roofing sheets and radios, changers and TV assembly rose respectively by 4.2 percent, 0.6 percent and 3.4 percent. But the indices for sugar and roofing sheets were below the levels in 1976 and 1977 respectively, while that for radios etc. in 1979 was only the second lowest in six years.

Among those that declined, the biggest fall was in the index for soaps and detergent. It fell 12.6 percent to 316.7 which level was also the 1977 one.

The metal continued its decline, falling by 7.8 percent to a new low at 39.3.

Pharmaceuticals fell 4.2 percent soft drinks, 2.5 percent cigarettes 1.2 percent and paints and allied products 0.3 percent.

The surprising one was refined petroleum products, which in spite of the opening of the country's second and bigger refinery in 1978, fell by 3.4 percent. The index was 120.3 as against 124.5 in 1978, 123.6 in 1977 and 128.0 in 1976.

The index for other petroleum products also fell by 4.3 percent to 71.4.

CSO: 4420

GOVERNOR DISCUSSES LOCAL GOVERNMENT CONCEPT

Kaduna **NEW NIGERIAN** in English 29 Apr 80 pp 1, 3

[Article by Mohammed Bono]

[Text]

GOVERNOR Muhammadu Awwal Ibrahim of Niger State has contended that the Local Government Reforms introduced by the military in 1976 have failed.

The governor said the reforms did not go far enough in creating a conducive and congenial political climate which would usher in an era of rapid social and economic development.

The governor said this in a keynote address he delivered at the opening of the National Seminar on the role of Local Government in the social, political

and economic development of the country at the Institute of Administration A.B.U., Zaria yesterday.

Alhaji Muhammadu said lack of clear definition of roles and boundaries between local government councils on one hand, and the secretaries and their chairmen, on the other often led to the immobilisation of the entire local governments.

Governor Muhammadu said the central idea of making the local governments autonomous was a failure partly due to the inexperience and inertia of the local governments.

He said the local governments, especially in the north, had kept treading on the same path of referring everything to the central governments in the states.

This, he said, had affected the overall effectiveness of the local governments and subsequently did

not lead to significant decentralisation of initiative in the rural areas.

The governor attacked the indirect elections into the local governments. He said the system impeded the emergence of democratic institutions at the local level, adding that without such a base, it would be impossible for any society to achieve economic progress.

He has expressed optimism for the future now that the constitution has done away with indirect election under section 7(1).

Alhaji Muhammadu also touched on the influx of people to urban areas. He said it had strained the available social services of the cities and advocated a balanced pattern of development by way of accelerating the rate of development in the rural areas.

The governor said all the local governments in the country could not boast of a decent number of qualified and competent staff, which, he said, restrained the effectiveness of the local governments.

He called for the assistance of the universities and other institutions in the training of top level manpower which the local governments needed to prosecute development programme.

The governor then challenged the universities to encourage their outstanding members of staff to join the local governments because he believed that the flooding of local governments with money and materials were only half-measures in making them effective.

Governor Muhammadu said left to themselves, the local governments were no more than passive agents of production and needed the intervention of human agency for effective productive purposes.

He said with the protected constitutional position, an improved revenue base and a massive training programme, he believed the new councils would be in a better position to deliver the goods.

On traditional rulers, the governor said though the constitution had not removed the issue, he believed they should not be relegated to ceremonial roles only in the local government structure.

He said traditional rulers were a positive force to be reckoned with in our renewed determination to effect social transformation at the grassroots level.

The acting Vice-Chancellor of the Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria, Dr. Anjo Abdullahi, in a welcome address, urged participants at the seminar to consider the question of creation of more local governments.

Other areas he wanted the participants to consider were taxation and revenue and the right mechanism for regulating relations among the three levels of government such that the autonomy of local governments would be guaranteed.

Dr. Anjo Abdullahi said the seminar had never been more necessary than now because the period 1978-79 had been characterised by the creation of local governments out of local authorities, the formation of elected and nominated local government councils and the legal imposition of a uniform system of local government.

All together, 25 papers are expected to be presented at the seminar. The Emirs of Dasa, Alhaji Bilyaminu Ohman and Ningi, Alhaji Yunusa M. Danyaya, were at the seminar.

COUNCIL DECIDES EXTERNAL LOANS TO BE HANDLED BY GOVERNMENT

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 10 May 80 pp 1, 3

[Article by Biola Ajoni]

[Text]

FEDERAL Government revised guidelines to state governments on external loans are out.

According to official sources, state governments seeking external loans would apply to the Federal Government who would in turn raise the loan.

Any loan to be raised, the sources said, must be tied to the Federal Ministry of Finance along with the application for external loan.

The sources said that the new guidelines required the state government to show convincingly its ability to service the loan throughout the period of repayment.

The new guidelines also required state governments to sign an agreement with the Federal Government empowering the latter to deduct from the annual federal grant to state governments any amount required to service an external loan where the state government failed to meet its obligation.

And addressing the fourth meeting of the National Economic Council in Lagos yesterday, the Vice-President and Chairman of the Council, Dr. Alex Ekwueme, said that one of the substantive items on the agenda was the revised guidelines on external

loans by state governments.

He added that the memorandum on the subject was informational. According to the vice-president the Council of Ministers had carefully considered the existing guidelines and had agreed on the need to facilitate the access of the state governments to the international capital markets.

The vice-president said that the revised guidelines were meant to achieve that purpose and thus enable the state governments to implement their approved programmes more effectively.

Minimum salaries, fringe benefits and car loans and basic allowances for workers also engaged the attention of the council which met for more than seven hours yesterday.

Dr. Ekwueme said there was a memorandum on minimum salaries and fringe benefits giving details of the action already taken by the Federal Government on the issue.

He hoped that the memorandum would guide the governors in dealing with the issue in their

representatives.

He said since the whole country constituted one labor market it was important to ensure that the policies of the different governments in this area were properly co-ordinated.

Dr. Stromme said another consideration before the House was that of our loans and trade agreements.

He said that the purpose of the commission was to enable the council to make a final recommendation as to the president.

CBO: 4420

NORTHERN STATES CRITICIZE FREE PRIMARY EDUCATION SYSTEM

Kaduna **NEW NIGERIAN** in English 8 May 80 pp 1, 13

[Article by Mu'azu Alhaji]

[Excerpt]

THE commissioners for education in the ten northern states have described the Universal Free Primary Education (UPE) in their areas as a disaster.

A meeting of the commissioners which ended in Kaduna yesterday called on the Federal Government to declare a state of emergency in respect of the scheme to provide due remedy in the state immediately.

A communique issued at the end of the meeting said in all the states, there were very serious problems of shortages of classroom accommodation, teachers, equipment and other teaching facilities.

The commissioners said that thousands of classes were being held under all sorts of makeshift arrangements which were not conducive to good learning.

They said the arrangements whereby pupils learn under trees, in garages, in borrowed 'sawres' and churches with inclement weather conditions like rainfall, extreme cold weather and severe harassment winds could not hold at all.

The commissioners noted that in most of the northern states the percentage of unqualified teachers

ranged from 70 to 80 per cent and most of these were ex-primary school pupils who could not pass the National Common Entrance Examinations.

The commissioners were also concerned about the present dilapidated conditions of most of the already few classrooms in schools in the northern states, and the large number of classes that were without furniture where children had to resort to sitting on mats or bare floors with hardly anything to write on.

The commissioners blamed the former Federal Military Government for the lapses in the scheme because it made it abundantly clear in its 1975/80 development

plan that it would be wholly responsible for its financing. It later turned round when the scheme was launched to say that it would be a corporate responsibility knowing fully well that the states were never given the opportunity to make provision for it in their own development plans.

The commissioners condemned the callous way the UPE funds were being disbursed, such as giving state funds by way of an AIE (Authority to Incise Expenditure) at the end of the financial year when it was clearly impossible to spend the money before the expiration of the financial year.

They said, in addition, the amounts of money that were given bore no resemblance to the state's needs of the states for which the Federal Ministry of Education had all the necessary information and documents.

This haphazard way, the commissioners pointed out, has led the ten northern states to a serious credibility gap between the parents and authorities to such an extent that the parents' hopes and aspirations that were raised by the governments "have now been shattered because of the inability of the governments to provide regular good shelters for their children as well as reasonably qualified teachers to teach them.

FEDCO SECRETARY REVIEWS REGISTRATION, BYELECTION PLANS

Madura NEW NIGERIAN in English 12 May 80 pp 1, 3

[Article by Mohammed Bano]

[Text]

THE Federal Electoral Commission (FEDCO) has completed arrangements on a new register of voters.

In an interview in Madura yesterday, the FEDCO Executive Secretary, Alhaji Ahmedu Bawa, said that in compiling the new register, the method of house to house registration would not be used.

The secretary said instead, registration centres would be created out of the polling stations used in the last elections.

Alhaji Ahmedu said that people would be invited to use their registration cards from the last elections to check their names against the old register which would be on display at the registration centres. He said if a person's name was established, he or she would be given a new card.

Alhaji Ahmedu said those who have the registration cards but were unable to vote in the last elections because of things like transfer, would be issued with new cards. He also said those who have now attained the age of voting would be registered after duly filling registration forms.

He said one of the reasons for adopting the new method was to save costs.

Alhaji Ahmedu disclosed that at the recent meeting of FEDCO officials in Abure, Ondo State, final arrangements to hold by-elections into the 45 vacant seats were finalised. He, however, said the arrangements were at official level because of the absence of commissioners. The 45 seats are in 15 states.

The secretary said the Abure meeting had drawn an eight-point programme for the holding of by-elections and the local

government elections and the revision of the register of voters.

The secretary said an order had already been placed for the supply of duplicating papers, pencils, forms, pens, ink, and other registration materials to be used for the elections.

The next step would be appointment of registration of personnel, the setting up of constituency registration offices and publicity campaign for the revision of the register of voters between May and June, the secretary said.

Abdullah Ahmad said between the months of June and July, the FEDECO would distribute registration materials to all its offices in the states affected and the training and deployment of registration personnel.

Between the months of July and August FEDECO is expected to issue new registration cards, compile supplementary list of voters, appoint, train and deploy revising officers and assistant revising officers.

The secretary said that between

August and September there would be a display of preliminary list of voters' existing register plus the supplementary list and the hearing of claims and objections against those registered.

Abdullah Ahmad said the FEDECO would be engaged in the final preparation of the list of voters in September and the final revised register of voters is expected to be ready in between November and December to enable the elections to hold in January or February.

He said the FEDECO could hold the by-elections and elections into the local government councils because of the prevailing challenges of the authorities of the state governments to hold the elections in the courts.

Abdullah Ahmad said announced that for the first time, political parties would be requested to appoint registration agents. The essence of the agents, he said, was to prevent the deliberate muddling up of voters' names, ensure proper registration of voters, prevent other parties from cutting off potential supporters from voting and generally prevent rigging.

SOVIET INSTITUTE DEVELOPING AJAKUTA PLANT EQUIPMENT

Radiance NEW NIGERIAN in English 14 May 80 p 20

[Text]

GIPRUKHIM - the Central Soviet State Institute for Designing Coke Chemistry Enterprises - is designing coke chemistry production for the steel works in Ajakuta.

"Yours is a top-class institute", said the delegation of Japanese industrialists, who recently arrived in Giprokhim to purchase a license for the new coke-coking technology evolved here.

Giprokhim is a major Soviet institute staffed by over 1,000 engineers. It designs coke chemistry enterprises, considering the design work. Computers help the designers rapidly and, what is particularly important, efficiently to find the optimal solution to ensure a high efficiency of the Ajakuta coke-chemistry production.

"The design incorporates new technical solutions, whose high efficiency was proved by Soviet and foreign coke-chemistry production", said Adolf Silin, the institute's director. As a novelty he cited the batteries of a new, improved design, specially to

try production for steel works and conducts research. The institute runs a designing bureau developing new equipment for coke chemistry plants and means of automation and mechanization of production processes. What is new, progressive and tested by experimental coke chemistry plants, the institute includes in its designs of worldwide enterprises in this country and abroad. Britain, Italy, Spain, France, and other Western countries have purchased the institute's licenses for new technological processes.

It may be added to what has been already said that Giprokhim has accumulated the experience of creating efficient coke chemistry bases of the steel-making com-

panies, Iran, and Turkey. The experience gained the institute uses in designing the coke-chemistry production in Ajakuta.

In this work the institute was aided by the NSDA.

"Our co-operation with the Nigerian colleagues is going well", says Valentin Filatov, the chief engineer of the Ajakuta project, who worked in Nigeria. "Our fruitful co-operation has enabled us to solve all our problems and the work on the project is progressing."

The work is facilitated by

produce 20,000 tons of blast-furnace coke in Ajlunah. Due to the high degree of automation and mechanization in the production process, the laborers will enjoy more favorable working conditions, and will not pollute the atmosphere over the steel plants.

In the process of coke production for Ajlunah's steel iron making, valuable chemical products will be caught. For example, ammonia sulphate for the production of fertilizer, coal tar for the production of road-building materials and other chemicals.

CCUS (Coke-Quenching units), designed by the Institute, will make air pure. Their service properties are good enough, and the licenses for building them have been purchased by Japan, Britain, Italy, Spain, and other countries. Operating CCUS do not entail air pollution over coke-chemistry plants with massive gases, as is the case with the conventional method of coke-quenching.

As shown by the experience of coke-chemistry production, after the plant is started up, the waste water naturally flows up and production is further expanded. This was taken account of by the Soviet designers working on the Ajlunah project.

CSO: 4420

LETTER DISPUTES CLAIM OF RELIGIOUS FREEDOM IN USSR

Kaduna **NEW NIGERIAN** in English 2 May 60 p 4

[Text]

THE article "by a Correspondent" in the New Nigerian of 22/4/60 should not pass unchallenged, since it gives the impression that Muslims are really free to practice their religion in the Soviet Union, and that the authorities tolerate and even appreciate it.

Other evidence shows that this is a false impression. Now is it that Muslims living in the Soviet Union are not allowed to perform their hajj, which is a compulsory act of worship for every Muslim who has the means and health? How many of the millions of Muslims living under Moscow's rule performed the pilgrimage last year? Have they no means or health? Then by what right do the Soviet leaders pretend to prove them?

The fact is that the Soviet authorities, as Communists, deny the existence of God, and try to destroy religion root and branch by systematic measures, as part of government policy. There are institutions established for this purpose. A good Communist should worship and obey the State, and not his Lord and Creator. The Soviet authorities only tolerate a religion — whether Islam or Christianity — when they have done all in their power to obliterate it by repression, and failed.

A further evidence of this hostility is that they will not

tolerate Islam even in a neighbouring independent country, as shown by their invasion of Afghanistan when its people indicated that they wanted to follow an Islamic system and not a Communist one.

Let your unidentified "correspondent" tell the whole truth. A Muslim or a Christian or Jew is not free to study, practice and teach his religion in the Soviet Union, and if he tries to do so his life will be made a hell commensurate with the degree of his sincerity and determination. Mine

MUHAMMAD HADI BALARASE

REVIEW OF REPORT ON BOUNDARIES NEEDED

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 30 Apr 80 p 4

[Text] Boundaries in Arijan and Imoluma areas of Ondo State are unsatisfactory to the state's legislators.

They have therefore unanimously resolved that the state government should urge the Federal Government to carry out a comprehensive review of the report of the Nasir Commission on Boundary Adjustments and the government's White Paper on it.

This was with a view to finding a just and permanent solution to the boundary disputes in the areas as well as in other parts of the country where boundaries were still in dispute, the legislators said.

Presenting the motion, Dr Fola Ebisemiju, Ilaje Epe-Odo Constituency II, reminded his colleagues that in 1976, the defunct military government set up the Nasir Commission to look into all inter-state boundary complaints that would ensure a just and permanent solution to them.

Dr Ebisemiju said that the report of the commission as well as the Federal Government's views were full of inconsistencies.

He stressed that the boundary between Ondo and Ogun states in the Arijan area was unsatisfactory to the Ikailes and Ilajes in the area.

Dr Ebisemiju further told the House that the people of the two areas had long been unanimous in the desire to be merged with Ondo State.

He accused the previous administration of not adopting any just and clear principles in arriving at decisions on boundary adjustments, arguing that in some cases, what Nasir recommended was ambiguous and difficult to translate on the field by surveyors.

Seconding the motion, Professor Lawrence Opat, Ifesowapo, caused prolonged laughter when he said that because of the lousy adjustments of the Nasir Commission, his own place of birth was right now nine kilometres inside Oyo State.

STATES DEMAND LOCAL CONTROL OF HOUSING PROJECTS

Kaduna **NEW NIGERIAN** in English 7 May 80 p 3

[Excerpt]

THE Federal Government housing programme will not take off in the three NPP-controlled states of Anambra, Imo and Plateau, unless they are allowed to handle the projects directly.

Declaring the stand of the three governments when officials of the Federal Ministry of Housing and Environment paid him a courtesy call at the Government House, Jos, recently, the Plateau State Deputy Governor Alhaji Muhammadu Danladi Yakubu made it clear that if they were not involved in some federal government programmes, "lands will not be provided for the projects."

Alhaji Muhammadu argued that since the federal government was controlled by the NPN and the NPP as a result of the accord between them, "the three NPP governments should be allowed to handle the federal housing programmes in their states."

Deputy Governor Danladi told the officials that already, the decision of the three governments had been relayed to the Federal Ministry of Housing and Environment, Dr Wahab Dosunmu during the conference of commissioners responsible for housing in Port-Harcourt, Rivers State, last month.

The deputy governor who is also the state's Commissioner for Housing and Environment said, "the minister gave the indication that something will be done to enable the NPP governments have control of the programme".

Alhaji Danladi Yakubu expressed disgust at the way and manner the federal government had been according equal treatment to the NPP governments with those states that were not in the accord.

He lashed against the setting up of the Regional Planning Board by the federal government, because while the Land Use Decree vested land on the state governor, the board could forcibly acquire, any land in any state for its projects as it might wish.

PETROCHEMICAL, GAS PROJECTS DISCLOSED

Budget Cutbacks

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 30 JAN 80 p 12

[Text] Petrochemical and gas supply projects will be adversely affected unless the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation (NNPC) budget for this year is restored.

The NNPC acting managing director, Mr. Tolomasi, gave this warning yesterday at the sitting of the House of Representatives' Committee on Petroleum and Energy.

Mr Tolomasi was defending the corporation's budget for 1980.

He said the gas supply project for Alaja Steel Mill in Warri and the Alajaka Steel Complex could suffer a setback if work on them failed to start this year.

Whereas the NNPC budgeted for N10 million for the petrochemical industry only N15 million was approved.

The committee was told that the approved estimate for Kaduna and Port Harcourt refineries were below budget.

The NNPC budgeted N192 million for Kaduna refinery, but got N180 million; and Port Harcourt refinery was given N13 million instead of the required N15 million.

As to whether the projected increase in the capacity of the existing refineries would be enough to meet local demand in 1983, the NNPC boss said: "After the refineries come on stream we will cope but there will be some imports."

Port Harcourt Project

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 28 Apr 80 p 24

[Text]

THE National Petroleum Refining Company (NPRC) at Alomo Lagoon near Port Harcourt, Rivers State, is to be expanded at a cost of 80 million Naira.

Work on the expansion project will start this year.

When completed, the company's production capacity would be increased from about 60,000 to 100,000 tonnes of petroleum products per day.

The General Manager of the company, Mr. J.J. Akpoley, made this known to the Special Assistant to the President in Rivers State, Mr. R.S. Orubo, during his official tour of the refinery.

Feasibility studies for the expansion project had been completed, Mr Akpoley said.

The general manager further disclosed that Nigerianisation in the company's staff structure had been completed, adding that Nigerians now occupied all the company's key positions with a staff strength of 750.

Mr. Akpoley added that employment in the company reflected the federal character.

He told the special assistant to the president that the company was owing 700,000 Naira to the British Petroleum (BP) accruing from the supply of chemicals and other materials to the company.

As a result, the supply of such materials and chemicals had been stopped, he said.

In reply, Mr. Orubo said that his duty was to co-ordinate all Federal Government functions in the state.

CSO: 4420

NNPC STAFF SHAKEUP ANNOUNCED

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 26 Apr 80 pp 1, 3

[Article by James Jukwey]

[Text]

A MAJOR reorganisation has begun in the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation (NNPC), preparatory to the sitting of the Justice Irikere Crude Oil Sales Tribunal.

Already five senior executives of the corporation have been sent on compulsory leave with full pay, while a number of redeployments have been made.

Four of the senior executives — Mr. S.M. Akpe, General Manager, Commercial; Mr. G.A.M. Adam, General Manager, Finance and Administration and Mr. O. Fawibe, Officer-in-Charge of Crude Oil Marketing Department — were asked to proceed on compulsory leave effective from last Tuesday.

The compulsory leave of another officer, Mr. S.A. Akufeyi, who is General Manager for Project Engineering Department took effect from last Thursday.

The letter asking the

officers to proceed on compulsory leave were signed by the secretary to the corporation, Mr. G.U. Ibeke.

It was understood that the compulsory leave order was to facilitate the work of the Justice Irikere Crude Oil Sales Tribunal which would begin sitting soon.

For similar reasons, 11 deployments have also been made. In an internal memorandum by the acting Managing Director of the Corporation, Mr. O. Lolomari, to all staff, the General Manager for Inspectorate Division, Mr. B.A. Osun, has been redeployed General Manager, Exploration and Exploitation while the Finance Controller, Shell Petroleum Development Company of Nigeria Limited, Mr. C.C. Nwuba comes into the NNPC as General Manager, Finance.

Also redeployed is the Manager, Project and Engineering Department, (PED), Dr. E.J. Onyia, who becomes o/c (PED), the acting Deputy Manager Inspectorate, Mr. J.B. Owokalu who is now o/c Inspectorate and the Chief Engineer, Pipelines Unit, Dr. J.S. Ihetu who takes charge of com-

mmercial division.

Others redeployed are Mr. E.M.E. Ugenyi, the acting Deputy Manager, Managing Director's Office who is now Special Assistant to Managing Director, Mr. J.A.I. Iro, acting Chief Petroleum Engineer (Inspectorate) who becomes o/c Products Marketing Department while Mr. E.D. Akan, acting Chief Economist, Crude Marketing Department is deployed o/c Crude Marketing Department.

M.D.A. Bayero, Deputy Chief Petroleum Engineer (Inspectorate) has been redeployed o/c Products Marketing Department while Mr. M.A. Ajiboye, Chief Petroleum Engineer, Port-Harcourt branch now becomes Port Harcourt branch superintendent.

The postings take immediate effect and officers were expressly requested by the acting managing director to complete their hand-over not later than May 1.

More redeployments, the New Nigerian learnt, would soon be announced.

Meanwhile, the acting managing director has directed that all leave for officers from assistant chief upwards have been suspended till further notice.

CSO: 4420

NIGERIA

PANEL TO HANDLE RELIEF OF OIL SPILL VICTIMS

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 7 May 80 p 1

[Text] A panel to take relief materials to the door steps of oil-spill victims in the Rivers State has been formed.

At its first meeting last weekend, it divided oil spillage areas into five medical zones and created 10 relief distribution centres.

The committee will go from door to door, depositing relief materials from the Federal Government and giving medical care to about 500,000 victims.

It is independent of the state relief committee, which will handle relief materials sent to the victims in response to the state government's appeals for help.

Sixty percent of the N2 million materials sent to the oil victims went to the Rivers State, while the rest went to Bendel State.

In the new committee to send food and drugs to the homes of victims in the Rivers State are the presidential liaison officer (as the coordinator), representatives of the ministries of health, works and agriculture and the Red Cross.

Members are also drawn from the Army, Navy and the Police.

The committee has already finalized arrangements to send in more doctors to the oil-spill areas.

An inspection of where to house the doctors was carried out by members of the committee yesterday.

The medical team will use shuttle boats to reach the remotest riverine homes.

To hasten the distribution of the relief materials, Air Force planes would fly government aids to Port Harcourt, the state capital, from where they would be taken by road to the 10 distribution centres.

SOKOTO GOVERNOR EXPLAINS BAKOLORI DAM CLASH

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 29 Apr 80 pp 1, 3

[Article by Mu'azz Alhaji]

[Excerpt]

FOURTEEN rioting farmers at the Bakolori Irrigation Project near Talata Mafara in Sokoto State were killed in an exchange of fire between them and the anti-riot police squad, at the weekend.

The incident occurred when a team of policemen sent to remove the road blocks mounted by the rioters began to execute the orders given to them by the Sokoto State Commissioner of Police, Alhaji Salisu Daura.

According to the Sokoto State Governor,

Alhaji Shahu Mohammed Kangwara, the farmers opened fire on the policemen with da-ne guns as soon as they began the operation and one policeman was instantly killed.

Seeing the situation worsening, the policemen retaliated and in the encounter the 14 farmers died while 11 others and 3 policemen were injured. All the injured persons are now receiving treatment at the Talata Mafara General Hospital.

In a broadcast to the people of the state on Sunday evening, Governor Shahu Kangwara said the incident though unfortunate, was inevitable because the farmers' action was not only causing great losses to the state but undermining law and order.

He said the state government had done all it could do to satisfy the farmers' demands by seeing to it that they were adequately compensated for their farmlands and houses submerged by the 200 million Naira Bakolori Irrigation Project.

Governor Shahu Kangwara disclosed that he had personally requested the Federal Government to make payments to the farmers. The Federal Government agreed and voted 2½ million Naira for the purpose.

He said his government also seconded staff to the Sokoto River Basin Development Authority (SRBDA) so that payments could be speeded up. In addition to that it accepted and executed most of the demands made by the farmers.

Despite all these, the governor said, the farmers continued to stop work at the project area which resulted in losses of millions of Naira in addition to their threats to damage equipment at the site.

Alhaji Shahu Kangwara also disclosed that the staff and cashiers who were making the payments to them were constantly harassed by the farmers which forced the government to draft some policemen to escort the cashiers and guard the premises of the project.

He said on April 12, the farmers who had earlier allowed work to commence on the site blocked all roads leading to the area while the workers were on the site. Seeing

and, the policemen drafted were quickly withdrawn to avoid bloody clashes and in order to save the lives of the workers of the project.

Ahaji Shaha Kargwa said the government kept on appealing to the farmers to suspend their action because payments were continuing, but they refused to listen to them. This made the government to take a drastic action in order to return normalcy to the area.

He said that on April 28, he ordered the state's Commissioner of Police to take over the project area which resulted in the clashes between the farmers and the police.

CSO: 4420

COTTON BOARD TO IMPORT TO MEET DEMAND

Market Situation

Lagos BUSINESS TIMES in English 13 May 80 pp 1, 32

[Excerpts] The Nigerian Cotton Board will be importing cotton this year to supplement home production which is believed to be under supply.

The Board had intimated consumers that its supply capacity this year will be limited to a total of 226,000 bales, made up of 172,000 expected production and 54,000 bales it had in stock.

The Nigerian Textile Manufacturers Association, which is the main consumer of cotton, would be needing about 384,200 bales this year to be able to keep their mills running. This thus means that the board would be about 159,200 bales short in supply.

Last year the board was able to meet the demand of the textile mills by supplying the 248,191 bales needed.

In the previous years when such happened the manufacturers were allowed to import the balance of their needs but this year the board has decided to obtain license for the importation itself.

Estimated production from the textile mills this year is put at about 800 million metres. This is an improvement on last year's production put at 735 million metres. For these two years demand was estimated to have stood at over one billion metres each year.

Since the ban on importation of textile goods into the country production from the local mills has been on the increase. In 1978, production was above 600 million metres unlike the 1977 production which was under 400 million metres.

The over 100 mills in the country have been producing almost at double 1978's production level.

With the increase of 21.2 percent in the producer price for cotton this year and the prevailing world cotton price, the board has decided to increase its selling price this year.

This increase has made textile mills uncomfortable because they say that already the cost of production has been very high, and their stocks remained unsold. The new increase, it is claimed will further increase the cost of production.

Apart from the cost of production the manufacturers are worried about the rate of smuggling into the country of textiles.

According to the association, this constitutes a real danger to the industry as a whole and the economy of the nation if allowed to continue.

The association is therefore exploring ways of combating the situation through official channels.

To improve the quality and the quantity of the Nigerian grown cotton, the association advised that the Cotton Board should encourage farmers to grow more.

Gongola Production Decline

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 12 May 80 p 13

[Article by A.B. Tapidi]

[Excerpt] Cotton production is fast declining in some parts of Gongola State because of the poor marketing and pricing systems.

Other problems militating against increased cotton production include lack of enough incentives to farmers and inadequate storage facilities in the state.

These problems were highlighted to the Governor, Alhaji Abubakar Barde during his tour of some local government areas of the state by an agricultural superintendent, Malam M.S. Haruna in Guyuk Local Government area. Malam Haruna said cotton production had drastically reduced within the past few years and indicated that farmers might decide to change to production of other cash crops if urgent measures were not taken to alleviate their problems.

Malam Haruna stressed that lack of enough storage facilities for both cotton seeds and fertilizers in the area were causing some great concern to the people and appealed to the government to bail them out.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

SENATE INVESTIGATES GOM CASE--The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations has held the nation's foreign service responsible for Lt.-Colonel Alfred Gom's fate in Israel. In its recommendations to the Senate on Lt.-Colonel Gom's case, the committee deposed that after careful investigation and assessment of the evidence, it was satisfied that the performance of the Nigerian foreign service in its duty of protecting the interests of Lt.-Col. Gom was far below expectation. The committee's view is contained in a 183-page book just published on the Lt. Colonel Gom affairs. The committee also recommended that before any Nigerian is sent out to serve in any international peace keeping force, Nigeria should obtain satisfactory clarification as to the means available for protecting his interests while serving in the peace keeping force or performing any similar assignment. The committee had recently found Lt.-Col. Gom innocent of the charge of arms smuggling levelled against him by Israeli authorities, while serving in the UNIFIL. [Excerpts] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 13 May 80 p 16]

GREEN REVOLUTION COMMITTEE MEMBERSHIP--Twenty-one Nigerians have been nominated as members of the Green Revolution Committee with Dr Bukar Shaib, the Presidential Special Adviser on National Security, as chairman. The announcement was made in Lagos at the weekend by the Minister of Agriculture, Alhaji Ibrahim Gusau, who also said the list had been approved by the President. The members of committee are Dr. Olaifa, Deputy Chairman, Chief FFC Nwankwo (Anambra), Magaji Bello Sarkin Kudu (Bauchi) and Mr JO Aghimien (Sandel). Others are Col Richard Anom (Benue), Mr Lawan Musa (Borno), Mr C Etim-Bassey (Cross River), Alhaji Abubakar Abba (Gongola). Members of the committee also include Mr Aja Nwachukwu (Imo), Alhaji Abdulkadir Jibril (Kaduna), Alhaji Bashir Tofa (Kano) and Zakari Baba Wawa (Kwara). The committee also includes Mr S Bello (Lagos), Alhaji Umaru Gbeto (Niger), Chief JA Ajayi (Ogun) and Mr Adesunloye Oyolola II, the Olishua of Ishua (Ondo) while Alhaji RA Saruni (Oyo), Group Captain Usman Jibrin (retired) (Plateau), Mr N David Wodu (Rivers) and Alhaji Sanbo Sarkin Gabas (Sokoto), were also named as members. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 12 May 80 p 1]

GONGOLA STATE DIVISION PROPOSAL--Governor Abubakar Barde of Gongola State has supported the call for the splitting of the state into two or more homogenous political units if that would enhance the socio-economic development of the people. There had been demands for the creation of a Taraba State out of the present Gongola State. The demands were made by the

people from eight local government areas in the state. The local government are Ganye, Jalingo, Karim Lamido, Wukari, Takum, Zing, Bali and Sardauna. The governor indicated his support in Guyuk Local Government Area of the state during his familiarization tour of the area. Alhaji Barde said he had observed that the state was virtually the least developed in the country due to its territorial spread and geographical peculiarities. The governor explained that, although he supported the call for the splitting of the state, the exercise must be based on genuine reasons and not on ethnic jingoism, religious inclinations or political gains. [Excerpts] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 12 May 80 p 3]

AID TO CHAD REFUGEES--The Federal Government has approved an initial sum of one million Naira for the rehabilitation of Chadian refugees in Borno State. The government has already released the sum of 250,000. Naira to the Federal Relief Committee for the rehabilitation exercise. Speaking to the New Nigerian in an interview in his office in Maiduguri, the Chairman of the Relief Committee, Alhaji Kachalla Barko, who is also the Presidential Liaison Officer for Borno State, said that it was estimated that the sum of one million Naira would be spent by the Federal Government each month on the exercise. The chairman said work had already started at the permanent site of the refugees' camp, adding that immediately the work was completed all the refugees, including those putting up with friends, relatives or well-wishers, would be moved to the camp. Up to now the exact number of the refugees who crossed into Borno State had not been known. Immigration sources put the number at about 8,000 about two weeks ago. The Maiduguri Metropolitan had earlier claimed that there were about 20,000 refugees. [Excerpt] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 5 May 80 p 16]

AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL SIMULATOR--A 1.855 million Naira contract for the purchase of an Air Traffic Control Digital Radar Simulator has been signed by the Nigerian Civil Aviation Training Centre, Zaria, yesterday. The contract was awarded to a foreign firm, THOMSON--CSF of France. Addressing a press conference at the ceremony, the Principal of the Nigerian Civil Aviation Training Centre, Zaria, Mr Y Bandele, said the manufacture, installation and commissioning of the equipment would take twenty-two months and expressed the hope that the training centre would be able to admit its first students for training on the air traffic control digital radar simulator within the next two years. Mr Bandele, however, signed the contract on behalf of the Federal Government while Messrs Christian de Bourgues and Gilles Denance signed for THOMSON--CSF of France. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 5 May 80 p 24]

GNPP SENATE LEADER REMOVAL--The GNPP Senate leader, Alhaji Idrisa Kadi, has been unseated. A resolution to remove him was adopted at a meeting of the party's Senate caucus on Tuesday. Senator Joseph Ansa, hitherto the secretary to the party's parliamentary caucus, has temporarily taken over the leadership. A paragraph of a letter written to Senator Idrisa on his removal seemed to confirm that Senator Ansa would emerge the new GNPP Senate

leader eventually. The aspect of the letter that further explained why Senator Idrisa was removed reads: "You will realize the general feelings in the rank and file of the party at this time and how the GNPP has become puny in the scheme of things. "In order to arrest this obvious drift and bring about a definite sense of direction, several measures are considered inevitable in the overall interest of the party and her followers. "The first of such changes is in the leadership of the party in the Senate." [Excerpt] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 16 May 80 p 1]

SMUGGLING OF IMMIGRANTS--A syndicate that smuggles aliens into the country is doing thriving business along our Western border. The headquarters of the syndicate that is suspected to...have brought more than half a million aliens into the country within the last few months, is yet to be precisely located. Investigation carried out during the last week at Krake, Seme on the Badagry side of the Nigeria-Benin border revealed that as a result of desperate attempts by thousands of aliens to come in, the human smugglers were having a field day charging prospective illegal immigrants fees ranging between N10 and N85 each. I discovered from numerous interviews that the organization operating the illegal entry runs cheap labor recruitment contracts with some firms and industries which are unwilling or even unable to pay the government's stipulated minimum wage. The syndicate, operates routes in Seme, Krake in Lagos State and Igole near Idi-Iroko in Ogun State. It conveys its "goods" by cars and lorries, motor cycles and cycles through bush paths and roads. [Excerpts] [Lagos SUNDAY TIMES in English 11 May 80 pp 1, 24]

ARMY EMPLOYEES REINSTATED--All the 600 civilian workers laid off last year by the Ministry of Defense have been reinstated--and without loss of pay. The employees were working in various Army installations when they were given the boot. A notice by the Ministry of Defense directs the affected employees to resume duty immediately. It stated: "The Government has, after due consideration of the circumstances and method in the retrenchment exercise carried out in 1979, directed that you be reinstated with effect from the date you were retrenched." All efforts by the workers' union, to get them reinstated last year failed. [Excerpt] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 10 May 80 p 32]

WAZIRI AFFIRMS GNPP INDEPENDENCE--Alhaji Ibrahim Waziri has made it clear that his party, the Great Nigeria People's Party (GNPP) goes it alone as of now. The GNPP leader was at the weekend making his first public statement since his return from a working holiday in London. He was speaking in a television interview in Maiduguri, Borno State, on the relationship between his party and the Unity Party of Nigeria (UPN). Alhaji Ibrahim maintained that there was a mutual understanding between the GNPP and the UPN. This

was because "the two parties appeared to have several things in common." But the GNPP leader stressed that his party "has no intention to merge or fuse with any party as of now." He however, emphasized that if the understanding between the UPN and GNPP was such that would motivate the coming together of the two parties in the future, the resultant effect would be the "union of both parties." The national chairman said he saw nothing wrong with such union so long as it was in the interest of the nation. [Text] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 13 May 80 p 32]

DEMOGRAPHIC SAMPLE SURVEY--The National Population Bureau is conducting a demographic sample survey in some scientifically selected enumeration areas in all the states of the federation, according to the News Agency of Nigeria (NAN). It quoted a statement from the Office of the Director of the National Population Bureau in Lagos as saying that the survey was aimed at collecting basic demographic data for socio-economic planning. The survey will be conducted in three phases. The enumerations and supervisors would visit households in the selected enumeration areas with some questionnaires and their identity cards, the statement said. The bureau appealed for maximum cooperation from members of the public. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 30 Apr 80 p 12]

ISLAMIC MOVEMENT NAME CHANGE--This is to inform the General Public once again that our Organization formerly known as AHMADIYYA MOVEMENT IN ISLAM, NIGERIA has had its name changed to ANWAR-UL ISLAM, MOVEMENT OF NIGERIA with effect from 12th July 1974. The Federal Ministry of Internal Affairs had approved of the change of name under the Land (Perpetual Succession) Act Cap 98. The Certificate of Incorporation under the former name was withdrawn by the Federal Ministry of Internal Affairs which in turn issued a new Certificate of Incorporation in the name of ANWAR-UL ISLAM MOVEMENT OF NIGERIA. All Muslim Organizations, all Governments in the Federal Republic of Nigeria and Foreign Embassies of Muslim Countries in Nigeria should, please note. [Text] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 2 Apr 80 p 22]

MOSLEM COUNCIL PROTEST--The Ede Moslem Council has protested to the Oyo State Government over the regulation governing appointment of Arabic teachers in primary schools. The council said that it was unnecessary for the Ministry of Education to make it compulsory for Arabic teachers in primary schools to hold either Modern Three or first school leaving certificates. Addressing newsmen in Ede, the secretary of the council Alhaji I. A. Tijani, said that lack of profound knowledge of English language could not in any way hamper an Arabic teacher, from successfully teaching Arabic language in the school. The secretary added that the new regulation could bar good Arabic teachers from taking teaching appointment. He also pointed out that the primary schools in Osun division of Oyo State would face acute shortage of Arabic teachers if the Osun Central Board insisted on competence in English language. Alhaji Tijani warned

that it would be dangerous to enforce the regulation, adding that the Islamic religion would suffer setback if the number of Arabic teachers in the schools was inadequate. [Text] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 1 May 80 p 5]

REQUESTS FOR STATE CREATION--All demands for state creation are now to be forwarded to the Clerk of the National Assembly. This decision was reached by the Senate Committee on Creation of States yesterday. According to the committee chairman, Senator Ibrahim Kolo, the Constitution stated that it was the Clerk that should receive the demands. Thereafter, the Senate, President, Dr Joseph Weyan would be informed of the request. The committee also agreed that letters be sent to the secretaries of the government in states where demands have been made for the creation of new states. This letter would ask the states to send to the committee a list of all local governments in the area, the names of all the councillors and whether the council had been established before October 1, 1979 or if it had been dissolved. It was also decided that the letter would be sent through the liaison offices of the states concerned. The committee also agreed to a suggestion by Senator Ahmed Zakari that two registers be kept to enter the demands for new states. One would be kept by the Clerk of the National Assembly and another by the committee. The committee continues sitting next week. [Text] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 1 May 80 p 32]

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

PROSPECTING FOR OIL--French Elf-Aquitaine Company has received authorization to conduct a major oil-prospecting effort on the entire continental shelf of the Kerguelen Archipelago (south Indian Ocean and including the Southern and Antarctic French Territories (TAAF)). [Excerpt] (Paris DEMAIN L'AFRIQUE in French 28 Jan 80 p 53)

CSO: 4400

FOREIGN MINISTER DISCUSSES PRESS LAW, ONE-PARTY SYSTEM

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 8 May 80 p 9

[Text] **T**HE Sierra Leonean Foreign Minister, Dr Abdulai Conteh, said at Murtala Muhammed Airport Ikeja, that the recent Press legislation in his country was not intended to muzzle the Press, but rather to reorganise it and make it more responsible.

He said that the Press in his country before the legislation was like "a market stall where disorganised people put up any type of goods to sell".

Dr Conteh emphasised that under the legislation, newspaper proprietors were required to register and pay a licence fee of about N800 only.

In an interview at Murtala Muhammed Airport, Ikeja, Dr Conteh hinted that Sierra Leone was fully prepared to host the coming Organisation of African Unity (OAU) Summit conference, saying that the infrastructural projects had been completed and the capital city Freetown was wearing a new look.

Speaking of the magnitude of his country's foreign debts, the Foreign Minister disclosed that his government was arranging for a better means of repayment "to give it a breathing space".

He stressed that Sierra Leone had intensified food production and was dis-

couraging importation through import quota allocation committee.

Answering a question on the effects of the one-party system in Sierra Leone, Dr Conteh said that it emerged by "evolution after political wranglings during the experiment with the multi-party system and in a 1978 national referendum."

BRIEFS

TERRITORY FREED--The WSLF has announced that it has liberated 60 percent of the territory occupied by the Ethiopian Army, and that the revolutionaries were struggling for the liberation of the rest of Somalian territories.

[Text] [Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in French May 80 p 24]

CSO: 4400

SCHLEBUSCH COMMISSION CONSTITUTIONAL RECOMMENDATIONS ANNOUNCED

President's Council, Black Council

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 9 May 57 p 8

[Text]

CAPE TOWN. — The Schlebusch Commission has recommended the abolition of the Senate, increasing the number of members of the House of Assembly by 20 nominated members, the creation of a 60-member State President's Council comprising White, Coloured, Indian and Chinese members and the creation of a council of Black South African citizens.

The recommendations are contained in the interim report of the Commission of Inquiry on the Constitution under the chairmanship of the Minister of the Interior, Mr Alwyn Schlebusch.

The commission also recommends the appointment of a Vice-State President who would act ex-officio as chairman of the State President's Council.

It recommends that the Senate be abolished with effect from January 1, 1961, and that the required amendments be made to the existing constitution.

In view of the abolition of the Senate the commission recommends that the entrenchment section of the present constitution be amended so that entrenchment provisions may be amended or repealed by means of a majority of two-thirds of the total number of members of the House of Assembly.

At present it requires a two thirds majority of both Houses sitting jointly.

The commission recommends that a Vice-State President be elected in the same way as a State President and that his term of office be the same — seven years. A candidate for such office would have to comply with the same qualifications as those of a candidate for the State Presidency.

The Vice-State President would serve as acting State President whenever the office of State President was vacant or the State President for any reason was unable to perform his duties.

The Vice-State President would, in terms of the recommendation, serve ex-officio as chairman of the State President's Council. The Speaker of the House of Assembly would serve as Acting-State President when required.

The report says that in considering the advisability of the establishment of a State President's Council, the commission recognised that such a body should be composed of nationally acknowledged experts in their respective disciplines and persons recognised by their respective communities as leaders.

The commission recommends that such a council consists of the chairman and 60 members appointed by the State President for a term of office of five years.

To qualify a person should be at least 30 years of age, a member of the White, Coloured, Indian or Chinese population group, a South African citizen and not a member of any legislative body as well and not holding an office of profit under the Republic.

It is recommended that members of the State President's Council be divided by the State President into at least four committees, namely, the Constitutional Committee, the Economic Committee, the Planning Committee and the Committee for Community relations.

Each committee would consist of such numbers as may be determined by the State President who would also designate the chairman of each committee.

The State President could, in terms of the recommendations, by proclamation dissolve the council at any time within a period of 90 days after a general election of members of the House of Assembly. At such dissolution all members of the council would vacate their seats.

In terms of the recommendations, the council "shall at the request of the State President advise the State President on any matter or may, in its discretion, advise him on any matter which in its opinion is of public interest: providing that draft legislation of any legislative institution shall only be considered by the President's Council if such draft legisla-

tion has been referred to it by such institution and if such institution is not a local authority, and that any committee of the President's Council may consider such legislation on its behalf."

The council would refer reports of the various committees to the State President, with or without comment, and such reports would be tabled.

Committees of the State President's Council could at their discretion consult with any person or body on any matter and could for that purpose form joint consultative committees with members of any other council which may be established by the State President.

The commission recommends that "any committee of the council, when requested thereto by the State President, shall consult with, or, on any matter which in its opinion is of national interest, may in its discretion consult with a council consisting of Black South African citizens and established under an Act of Parliament, or with any committee of such council."

The commission recommends that the House of Assembly shall be comprised of 165 members elected in the delimited electoral divisions and 20 members appointed on the recommendations of the leader of each political party represented in Parliament, according to the procedure prescribed by that party, by the State President on a proportional basis according to the number of elected members in the House of Assembly.

The recommendations had the support of 19 of the 23 members of the commission which comprised members of the political parties represented in Parliament.

Minority Report

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 9 May 80 p 8

[Text] Any new constitution which is to provide a framework for peaceful coexistence in South Africa must be the result of negotiation between the various groups in the population, says a minority report of the Schlebusch commission.

The minority report is included in the interim report of the Commission of Inquiry on the Constitution.

The Minister of the Interior, Mr Alwyn Schlebusch, who was chairman of the commission, tabled the interim report yesterday.

The minority report, submitted by the four Progressive Federal Party members of the Commission (the leader of the Opposition, Dr van Zyl Slabbert, Mr Colin Eglin, Mr Japie Basson and Mr Dave Dalling) says that to achieve

this agreement it will be necessary to create the opportunities and the mechanisms through which the recognized leaders and representatives of all population groups can deliberate and negotiate on a new constitutional dispensation.

"We believe that the need to bring these recognized leaders together in the process of deliberation and negotiation is becoming increasingly urgent and that undue delay will result in an increasing threat to peace and stability in our country."

In order to initiate this process they recognize that certain interim measures be taken and accordingly they find themselves in substantial agreement with the facts, considerations, recommendations and opinions of the interim report regarding the need for the commission to continue its inquiry and that the Westminster system in its present form does not provide a solution for the constitutional problems of the Republic.

"We are of the opinion that the initial process of consultation and deliberation on the future constitutional dispensation should commence without delay.

"The overwhelming weight of evidence before the commission indicated that all population groups not only want to take part in establishing a new constitutional dispensation, but also want what they consider to be their rightful share in the future, as citizens without disqualification on the grounds of race or color.

"Important as it is to take initial steps in order to lead to the establishment of a new constitution acceptable to all groups in our population, so it is equally important not to create unilaterally any new constitutional structures of a permanent nature before the process of negotiation and agreement has taken place."

The minority report says it agrees that the Senate in its present form does not fulfill its constitutional function and supports the recommendation that it be abolished.

The minority report supports the entrenchment provisions but says this support does not preclude considering more effective forms of entrenchment in a future constitutional dispensation.

The ICP members say that apart from the fact that the commission received no evidence motivating the creation of a new position of Vice-State President in the constitutional hierarchy of South Africa, they do not support this recommendation at this stage.

They say that while they are in favor of the establishment of an interim advisory constitutional council consisting of members of all population groups in order to initiate discussions and to advise on the development of a new constitution for the Republic, they cannot support the establishment of a President's Council in the form recommended by the commission.

"Our major objection to the proposed council is that Black South African citizens are disqualified from membership of the council and the consequential creation of a separate council for Black South African citizens will not promote the process of peaceful constitutional development in the Republic."

Electoral Delimitation

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 9 May 80 p 8

[Text]

THE Schlebusch Commission of Inquiry on the Constitution says it has decided not to make any finding or recommendation in regard to delimitation proposals at this stage.

The commission in its interim report, tabled yesterday by its chairman, the Minister of the Interior, Mr Alwyn Schlebusch, says it received specific proposals from a certain witness for the submission of an interim report with regard to the delimitation of electoral divisions which commenced on April 1 this year and connected matters.

These were:

- That consideration be given to introducing a system of proportional representation, together with a right of vote for minorities in Parliament.

- That in the delimitation of electoral divisions the loading or deloading of 15 percent above or below the quota be reduced to five percent and that the so-called area electoral divisions (those larger than 25 000 square kilometres) be abolished.

- That the present provision in terms of which a fixed number of electoral divisions is allocated to each province, be replaced by a provision in terms of which seats are allocated to each province in accordance with the proportion of the number of voters in that province to the number of voters in the Republic.

"As these proposals relate to a matter on which the commission will most probably wish to express its views in a further report, it has decided not to make any findings or recommendations in regard to these proposals at this stage," the report says.

CSO: 4420

NP RETAINS MAJORITY IN FAURESMITH BYELECTION

Election Results

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 9 May 80 p 2

[Article by Jaap Theron]

[Text]

CAPE TOWN. — Despite intensive campaigning by both the HNP and the NCP, the National Party retained the Fauresmith Parliamentary seat yesterday with a comfortable majority of 3 337 votes.

The NP organisers were accurate in their predictions of 4 802 votes; they in fact received 4 894 — two more than envisaged.

According to Mr Aloys Schlebusch, leader of the Free State NP, the HNP, who pulled 1 647 votes, offended Fauresmith voters by "importing canvassers from the Transvaal".

He said that in Coarse Maud's NCP, who pulled 513 votes, was destroyed as far as the Free State was concerned.

Commenting on the result, the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, said the by-election result was a confirmation of the balanced view South Africans had in matters of political importance.

He said it showed once again there was no alternative to the realistic message of the NP. "South Africa's future does not lie in the ultra radical right or left."

"Will the dissident groups now not rather stop their divisionary tactics? There is after all much greater tasks awaiting us in the future," Mr Botha said.

Mr Jaap Marais, leader of the HNP, was pleased with the result.

He said that in the 1977 general election his party had pulled 462 votes. The 1 647 votes this week reflected a growth of 356 percent and a swing of 22.6 percent away from the NP.

He said the HNP was the only party that was able to walk away from this election with a profit in its pocket.

The high percentage poll usually favours the government, he said, however on this occasion they had pulled 630 votes less than in the 1977 election.

The HNP have been campaigning in Fauresmith for almost nine months — since the seat became vacant when the former MP was appointed Administrator of the Free State last July.

Mr Marais said the HNP had continued to achieve a swing away from the NP. He claimed that in the Randfontein by-election the swing was 23.5 percent, in Koesegoespost 28.5 percent, in Prinsloo 14.3 percent and in Rustenburg 32.2 percent.

Mr Charlie Simpson, NP MP for Smithfield, said the Free State parliament had proved that it supported the NP leaders and especially the Prime Minister.

He said the HNP did not receive more votes than the old United Party at the time and in fact proved absolutely nothing by getting "the usual opposition votes" in Fauresmith.

He said Dr Connie Mulder could forget about making an impact in the Free State. The 500 votes he received were protest votes against the NP and not votes for the HNP, he stressed.

Dr Willie Kotas, Nat MP for Peka, said both the HNP and NCP fared badly at a time when circumstances were most favourable for them.

The full result

P J S Olivier (NP) 4 894
C E Herling (HNP) 1 647
P E van Rensburg (NCP)

513

NP majority: 3 337
 Percentage poll: 77.8
 Spoilt papers: 37
 The result of the 1977
 general election was:
 Dr C V van der Merwe
 (NP) 3 333
 C R Hartog (HNP) 462
 Majority 2 871
 Percentage 66.66

'The Citizen' Comment

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 9 May 80 p 6

[Editorial: "NP Win"]

[Text]

THE NATIONAL PARTY did very well in the circumstances to hold Fauresmith with a majority of 3 337, compared with a majority of 5 135 in the 1977 general election. It faced a strong attack from the Herstigte Nasionale Party, with Dr Connie Mulder's National Conservative Party fielding a candidate for the first time. To talk of Fauresmith as an NP triumph is fallacious, however. The NP vote dropped by 613 and its majority by 1 798. The HNP, on the other hand, pushed up its vote from 462 in 1977 to 1 047 this week — an increase of 1 185 votes. There can be no doubt that the White backlash was responsible for this improvement, the Fauresmith by-election continuing the swing shown in the Randfontein and Rustenberg by-elections. However, the Prime Minister should not be intimidated, since Fauresmith has shown clearly that whatever Right-wing reaction there is to his verligte policies, he need not fear losing the platteland (nor, for that matter, should he suffer severely in the towns and cities). He has, in effect, a green light to go ahead with his policies. As for Dr Mulder's new party, whose candidate lost his deposit with only 513 votes, its debut was poor, even allowing for the fact that the party has no electoral machine. It will have to do much better than that in any future by-election if it is not to be written off completely as a splinter party with no hope.

BOTHJA'S PROGRESS, POLICY DIRECTION CRITICIZED

'THE STAR' Comment

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 1 May 80 p 26

(Editorial: "All Those Words--But Where Are We?")

(Text) Mr P W Botha's fine rhetoric in recent months which gave hope of a new direction in Government policies has turned out to be just that--rhetoric. As cynics predicted and optimists feared, his 12-point national strategy has been revealed as nothing more than separate development in new clothes. And yesterday, taunted by the conservative backlash and with next week's Fauresmith by-election breathing down his neck, he resorted to bluster. It was the stock performance of kragdadigheid in full cry. He has hit out vigorously at the protesting colored people, dealt firmly with the white teachers, threatened the Press and batted down the hatches on TV news. It was a familiar, predictable, shallow performance calculated to hustle the faithful into the laager. In Fauresmith there may be some who will rejoice, but every South African who can see beyond his noise will be uneasy, and sad.

Admittedly the Prime Minister's 12-point plan embodies certain shifts of emphasis; yet stripped of its frills and ambiguities it boils down to old-style apartheid based on "vertical differentiation." It may be that a hopeful South Africa took Mr Botha too literally. Perhaps his first priority all along was to strengthen his own position in his party and his uppermost aim at the moment is not to lose too many NP votes at Fauresmith. But at this stage Mr Botha must be prepared to take some political risks. Black nationalism is simmering dangerously; among other factors it has received an underestimated emotional boost from Zimbabwe's independence. The new militancy among the colored population is another pointer. The Prime Minister does not have unlimited time in which to set a leisurely pace of reform. If the country had pitched its political expectations too high, it was because a break in the racial-political logjam was long overdue. Mr Botha himself recognized this need and helped fuel the expectations. He frustrates them now at peril to the cause of peaceful change. That he has done so through expediency; that he has resorted to threats and the old trick of blaming the Press, is pitiful. The only winners--and only in the short term--are those ignorant, frightened little people too unaware to care.

'SUNDAY TIMES' Comment

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 4 May 80 p 22

[Editorial: "A Tactical Pause--Or Strategic Rout?"]

[Text] The Prime Minister who now snuggles under the mantle of Verwoerd is a different creature from the man who told a gathering of businessmen in Johannesburg on November 22: "The greatest good in Southern Africa is not stability or order for its own sake. A system in which freedom is dead is meaningless, and a system in which material welfare is limited to a few within a sea of poverty is not only indefensible, it is objectionable."

Nor is he the same man who went to Uppington a little earlier to demand the primacy of Christian principle in the governance of the country, or the man who pledged as his first task to avert revolution in South Africa.

Instead, he has become again the mere Nationalist politician, daunted by the right wing of his own party, facing a nasty by-election in a rural constituency in the Free State, frustrated by the street politics of impatient children, and bluffing himself that the revolutionary danger stems from another country.

Mr Botha's plight commands a certain sympathy. The reformist moves of his first year were bound to have two contradictory consequences--to raise expectations among moderates (though not among the cynical radicals), and to evoke a bitter reaction from his own right wing. Besides, Mr Botha has many balls in the air, including such huge and disruptive issues as land consolidation, constitutional revision and bureaucratic reorganization of the entire Government.

That he should under these circumstances feel the need for a tactical pause while last year's initiatives work their way through the body politic is not surprising. Indeed, close observers of his party were warned early in the year to expect a passive session of Parliament.

The trouble is that Mr Botha is handling a tactical pause (if that is what it is intended to be) with an ineptitude that threatens to produce a strategic rout. He is back-peddling so wildly that he is losing on his left all the moderate sympathy he picked up last year, and he is producing a disillusionment which is all the more dangerous for the dashing of recent hope. Already moderates like the business community are wondering whether Mr Botha has not been leading them by the nose, and it is safe to assume the radicals are jubilant as they cry, "We told you so."

Worst of all, Mr Botha is resorting to the cheap, old-style politics of the National Party. He defines all his critics, all his legitimate political foes, as part of "the total onslaught" on South Africa, and hence implicitly as traitors.

His spurious attacks on the Press are a case in point. For example, Mr Botha knows that almost every word published about national defence is cleared by military censors (a notable exception being this newspaper's recent report that the armed forces were stepping outside their proper role: Mr Botha knows that the latest amendments to the Police Act are having the same effect, or worse, upon reporting of police matters, that it is a criminal offence to incite racial hostility, as is the publication of any word uttered by people whom the Government wishes to ban, which it can do at will.

Mr Botha knows that all reports on civil disturbance are handled by newspapers with a care bordering on anxiety, that the possible emotional impact of every picture is weighed, that headlines are restrained, and that every effort is made to bring disturbing news to public knowledge in a manner that does not compound the problem.

Yet he resorts to wild and theatrical pretence that the Press is somehow to blame for the state of the country — and that the people who have wielded untempered power for 32 years are somehow blameless for the conditions they have created.

As we have said, if this is a tactical pause, it is astonishingly clumsy. Already Dr Treurnicht has exploited the opening created by Mr Botha's reversion to Verwoerdian apartheid to rise from the ashes of Craven Week and re-define the 12 points to suit the voters of Waterberg (or Fauresmith).

The Prime Minister's allies are dismayed, his enemies take heart, and Mr Botha himself is headed for the fate that overtakes those who see the right way, but lack the nerve to walk it boldly.

Allister Spark's Comment

Johannesburg (RANS) DAILY MAIL in English 3 May 80 p 2

[Article by Allister Sparks]

[Text]

SOUTH AFRICANS are being heavily misled with a false perception of the true source of the problems threatening this country — as part of a strategy to convert over 40 into supporters of National Party policy.

We are being led to believe that the source of the trouble is external — whereas in fact it is internal.

We are told that South Africa is facing a total onslaught from the rest of the world.

On the one hand an expansionist Soviet Union has set its sights on South Africa and is embarked on a strategy of incitement to install a pro-communist government here.

The basis of this strategy is to work through front organisations which purport to be trying to "liberate" blacks, but which are really trying to instigate a communist revolution by using agitators to stir up trouble and bring about polarisation between black and white.

On the other hand the West, out of a combination of moralistic zeal and a desire to curry favour with the Third World, is pursuing its own campaign to try to install a black majority government here.

Then South Africa faces a "total onslaught" from both East and West.

It therefore needs a "total strategy" to meet this total onslaught.

" And because the threat comes from outside, all South Africans are under an obligation to support that total strategy.

But what exactly is the total strategy? It has been clothed in a number of woolly phrases for some time, but this week the Prime Minister came closer to giving it a more precise definition.

He made it clear that total strategy was embodied in his 13-point plan outlined last year. This plan, a series of bromides described as being like "motherhood and apple pie", could mean either a lot or nothing at all, depending on how it was eventually defined.

And on Tuesday Mr Botha gave it the following definition: "The 13-point plan," he said, "is a reaffirmation of the basic principles of the National Party, and by that I mean friendly nationalism."

In other words it is merely a reformulation of separate development, not a movement away from it.

The policy is to refine the status quo, not change it.

In more practical political terms it will mean a system of self-governing Bantustans linked to "white" South Africa in a confederal arrangement, with urban blacks having municipal powers while coloureds, Indian and Chinese are represented in a new President's Council.

It will still be apartheid, modernised, but in its basic principles still unchanged.

But because it now forms part of what is being called a total strategy to meet a total onslaught against our country, all South Africans will be expected to go along with it. When outsiders threaten your country you are supposed to sink your internal political

differences and stand together.

Thus we will all be expected to go along with National Party policy. And anyone who doesn't will risk being defined as part of the total onslaught against South Africa.

The trick in this, of course, lies in being able to externalise the threat. If the problem is an internal political one, then you cannot very well call upon everyone to sink their political differences and stand together. But if it is a threat from outside, you can.

This is why the Government is trying so assiduously to externalise what is very obviously an internal threat facing our country.

The source of the South African problem is not to be found in Moscow or Washington. It lies in the fact that power in this country is in the hands of a white minority, who dominate a large black majority. Apartheid is the political means by which that power is kept in white hands.

Whatever refinements and redefinitions there may be, these are the essentials of the situation. Not surprisingly, it is a situation which the black majority finds unacceptable and is intent one way or another on trying to change.

Afrikaner Nationalists least of all should not be surprised at this reaction of the black majority. Their whole history is one of bitter resistance to what they saw as their subjection to British imperialism.

Though they had the vote and a potential majority of the white electorate, many of them turned to violence in their struggle for "liberation". Many also looked overseas for support, particularly to Nazi Germany.

And any Afrikaner put his hand on his heart and say the black man is less of a subject of imperialism? In the age of decolonisation he is in effect living under conditions of internal colonialism. He may be consulted sometimes and can have some say in affairs at communal level, but in all important matters in the places where most blacks live and work his life is ruled by the white overlord.

Granted, there is an external dimension to the issue. The communists hope to extend their influence in Africa by supporting the black majority's "liberation" struggle.

And the West, fearing that this will indeed happen, desperately tries to persuade and sometimes even procure us into agreeing to change the status quo in order to remove this opportunity for communist advantage.

But these are both consequences of the basic problem — not the basic problem itself. To prevent them as the true source of the threat is a gross distortion.

The basic problem is white domination. Apartheid. It is internal and it is partly political. Therefore, far from it being everyone's patriotic duty to stand together in support of it in its new "total strategy" guise, the need for opposition to it is more imperative than ever.

BOTHA NOTES OTHER POPULATION GROUPS SLOW IN CONSULTATION

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 1 May 80 p 7

[Text] Continual consultation with leaders of other population groups was the reason why the pace of progress in South Africa was not as fast as some people wanted it, the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, said yesterday.

Africa had never been in a hurry. Black leaders regularly returned to their people for further consultation, to think matters over and to come back to the Government with counterproposals.

"I do not blame them," he added.

The Prime Minister rejected Opposition criticism during discussion of his vote that the Government was ramming its plans down the throats of other leaders.

Since becoming Prime Minister he had made a point of consulting all other leaders on the Government's policy directions.

He had already held three rounds of talks with the Chief Minister of Kwa Zulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi.

Replying to a question by the Leader of the Opposition, Dr Fredrik van Zyl Slabbert, Mr Botha said his 12-point plan was based on the National Party's policy for South Africa.

Did the PFP consult other leaders before it drew up its policy?

It could not be expected to him as leader of the NP to reject his party's principles on becoming Prime Minister.

CSU: 4420

KOORNHOF DENIES INITIATIVES LOSING MOMENTUM

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 8 May 80 p 8

[Excerpts]

SOUTH AFRICA was undergoing a process of profound reform and anyone who said the initiatives of last year had become bogged down did not know what was happening around him, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, said in the House of Assembly yesterday.

He did not want his Department to carry out the task in isolation and he welcomed public reaction, but this had not been asked for as yet because the appointed official was still doing the groundwork, particularly the consolidation of statutes and the implementation of the Riekert Commission's recommendations.

"When his work has been reviewed by the Department I will, in due course, invite the public's participation as I am aiming for team-work and involvement by all sectors

" There had to be pointers when one examined and evaluated the justification for existing measures regarding their discriminatory or hurtful content.

Three such pointers he had set were the Government's belief in:

- Every national group's right to have their own residential areas.

- Their right, justified by individual cultures and needs, to their own education system in their own language, and

- On the level of central Government consideration had to be given to the fact that national states were in the process of constitutional development and the future possibility of the creation of a constellation of states with an umbrella body, within which the urban Blacks will not only have representation but a direct say.

"The revision of laws, regulations and policy adjustments currently being considered with a view to eliminate hurtful discrimination, will take place within the scope of these three pointers," Dr Koornhof said.

'THE CITIZEN': SA 'TOO STRONG TO BE DESTROYED'

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 9 May 80 p 6

[Text]

"AFTER the Mugabe victory in Rhodesia, too many people ran scared, and among them were some of our politicians and editors who should have known better.

O gits, they said in effect. Now we're in for it. Better start making concessions now, better start talking to the real Black leaders, better start giving the Blacks their say, or we're done for.

They harped on the need for urgent change as if our last moments had arrived, forecasting doom if we did not turn the country inside out and upside down immediately.

The reality is quite different.

We have to change, we have to adjust, we might even have to suffer if we do not go as far or as fast as some people think we must, but we shall survive.

The reason for saying that is we are far too strong — economically and militarily — to be destroyed.

Just take the military situation.

In the past couple of weeks we have had news of encouraging developments in the production of sophisticated weaponry.

First, there was the announcement of the manufacture and successful testing of South Africa's locally designed 127mm artillery rocket system, which experts say is far superior to the Russian "Stalin Organ" or "Red Eye" system.

Then came news from Paris — unconfirmed here — that South Africa's armed forces have the world's most powerful artillery piece — a gun which has double the destructive power of other existing artillery.

The heavy cannon, known in South Africa as the G5, is said to be South Africa's version of the American Army's GC45, which is now being tested in the United States.

"It can hurl 155mm shells 30 km - about 1,5 times as far as comparable weapons - and its accuracy over that range is unequalled.
 And now we have been told of the Navy's missile-carrying strike craft.
 A single missile fired from the strike craft SAS Jim Fouche caused massive damage to the retired destroyer SAS Jan van Riebeeck.
 As Navy Chief, Rear Admiral Ronnie Edwards, said: "A new era in the Navy was reached the moment the surface-to-surface missile struck the target."
 "It extended the strike capability of the Navy from conventional gunfire range to the most optimistic ranges of modern naval warfare".
 One strike craft carries the same firepower as a Second World War light cruiser.
 "The SADF is doing the right thing in showing off its new muscle."
 For one thing, our enemies should know that they are not dealing with a tuppenny a'penny military machine, but one that is highly sophisticated and capable of producing its own effective armaments.
 For another, the public should know how well equipped and trained our forces are.
 In the circumstances, let's stop being bang about our future and let's get on with the task of making South Africa a better place for all its people, a task we must undertake freely, determinedly, without fear and certainly not under duress.

CSO: 4420

VAUSE RAW OFFERS CONSTITUTIONAL PROPOSAL

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 2 May 80 p 3

[Text]

MMABATHO — The leader of the New Republic Party, Mr Vause Raw, said in Mmabatho last night that his vision for South and Southern Africa was a great Southern African Confederation.

Speaking at a banquet at which he was the personal guest of the President of BophuthaTswana, Chief Lucas Mangope, Mr Raw said the vision would require new attitudes by whites and blacks.

It would mean giving up some aspirations, some attractive possibilities and expecta-

tions and some re-thinking of priorities.

"I see a common area — wrongly called white South Africa — within which there are four self-identified communities.

"One of these elements is the non-homeland blacks.

"We believe that there must be an in-depth inquiry similar to the Erika Theron Commission including those concerned — the blacks themselves — to identify the different categories and aspirations of those blacks living in the 'common area' and

where or how they should be linked into the pattern.

"We believe the choice must be given to blacks living in the 'common area' to decide whether they wish to exercise their political rights through their national states in a confederation or to participate in the federation of the 'common area'.

"This 'common area' would become one unit, be part of the wider unity of the Confederation of Southern Africa sharing its know-how, its wealth and its potential." — Sapa.

CSO: 4420

BUTHELEZI'S PROPOSAL FOR NATAL COMMISSION WORTH PURSUING

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 5 May 80 p 8

[Editorial: "Buthelezi Must Press Ahead"]

[Text]

CHIEF GATSHA BUTHELEZI must not be put off by the Prime Minister's response to his plan for an all-race commission to discuss the future of KwaZulu territory and the rest of Natal.

Predictably, it seems, in Mr P W Botha's present mood, that response was negative. He told Parliament last week Chief Buthelezi had a right to investigate matters concerning his own "country".

But the Prime Minister added: "If the idea is to deal with matters falling under the jurisdiction of the South African Government, I say no."

With that statement, Mr Botha seemed to discount the fact that the Chief Minister, ethnically, heads as large a section of the population as he does. And as for the announcement by the National Party in Natal that it would not serve on a Buthelezi commission, this merely served to reflect the situation at the recent mini-convention at Stellenbosch where the Nationalists found themselves the odd men out.

The initiative taken by the KwaZulu leader is a vital move towards negotiation between the race groups at this critical time in

our history. It is plain, too, that his intention is not to confront the Government or cause it embarrassment. Far from that, it would appear to stem from a desire to avoid the racial confrontation that many observers see as inevitable and so find a common solution to a growing predicament.

Chief Buthelezi says the alternative to this sort of negotiation is for him to go into exile. Whether or not he means it, that must not happen. The continued stability of a huge area of our country depends on his staying and — goodness knows — there are few enough free and responsible black leaders to talk to as it is.

So the Chief Minister must press ahead with his idea of an all-speak-out commission. And should the National Party still refuse to serve, possibly other Afrikaners could be found who would be prepared to represent the Nationalist viewpoint in an unofficial capacity.

As much as anything, the exercise would be a further challenge to Mr Botha's declared willingness to allow moderate blacks to express their opinions and aspirations about their own future.

TUTU PRAISES MUGABE'S EXAMPLE OF NONRACIAL GOVERNMENT

Johannesburg SUNDAY POST in English 4 May 80 p 6

[Text]

THE PRESENT school boycott is not a struggle for the liberation of blacks but a struggle for the liberation of the oppressor and the oppressed, according to Bishop Desmond Tutu, secretary-general of the South African Council of Churches.

Addressing a public meeting this week called by The People's Candidates at Lenasia where he was a guest speaker, Bishop Tutu said the oppressor, who alone enjoyed freedom in this country, needed to be liberated from the fear of losing that freedom.

In a speech that drew prolonged applause from over 1,000 people who crowded the Lenasia Civic Centre on Wednesday night, the Bishop said tramps, dogs, violence, confinement and bullets would not stop the children from achieving the freedom they desired.

"Our freedom is in our hands and we don't have to ask for it. It is not a gift from the white man, but freedom comes from God and it is inalienable."

There was a social py-

ramid in South Africa, at the bottom of which were the masses (Africans) and on top of whom were the Indians, then 'coloured', with whites at the top.

This, the bishop said, was creating enmity among the people because Indians were told that they were better off than Africans and coloureds were also told that they were better off than the Indians, and the whites convinced themselves that they were better than anybody else and therefore entitled to what blacks were not.

He commended Mr Robert Mugabe, who in spite of the fact that he was incarcerated in Rhodesia and refused permission to bury his only son, had appointed General Wallis to head the armed forces and still appointed whites in his Parliament.

"This should serve as a clear example that we love whites and we want to live with them as brothers," the Bishop said.

A bus load of students from Laudium High School in Pretoria also attended the meeting, during which Mr Nelson Mandela, the imprisoned ANC leader, was described as "the true Prime Minister of South Africa," and "the gallant son of South Africa."

The call for his release was echoed by a standing ovation from the crowd outside the hall and SUNDAY POST's petitions on the Free Mandela campaign were signed.

The Black Students Society at the University of Witwatersrand slammed the university authorities for their refusal to stop lectures for one day to pledge solidarity with the students boycotting classes in schools around the country.

ESCAPEE MOUMBARIS ACTIVE IN ANC TERRORIST PLANNING

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 8 May 80 p 8

[Article by Tim Clarke]

[Text]

DURBAN. — Alexander Moumbaris, who escaped from the maximum security section of the Pretoria Central Prison late last year, is now in the forefront of the African National Congress onslaught against South Africa.

It can be disclosed from London sources that Moumbaris was in Luanda, Angola, last month to head a new terrorist drive against the Republic.

In Angola he conferred with the East Germans who are training Black South African terrorists in three camps in that country.

The East Germans were called to Luanda to confer with Moumbaris and former Johannesburg educator Joe Slovo, who is the main director of all ANC activities against the Republic.

Since his escape Moumbaris has

also been to East Germany and other Eastern European communist countries who are supplying the ANC with arms.

It is no secret in ANC circles in London that Moumbaris is being promoted rapidly in the subversive organisation. He has already been promoted over the former Natal student Ronnie Kasrils, who fled South Africa in the early 1960's after committing acts of sabotage at various places in the province. Previously Kasrils was regarded as Slovo's right hand man.

While he was in prison serving a sentence for several terrorist acts committed in 1973, Moumbaris vowed that once he was released he would continue the "struggle" against the Republic.

C50: 4420

INDIAN COUNCIL MEMBER RESIGNS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 8 May 80 p 12

[Text]

THE chairman of the Transvaal Standing Committee of the SA Indian Council since 1974, Mr J A Carrim, yesterday announced his resignation from the Council.

Mr Carrim, who was a member of the executive committee of the SAIC from 1975 to 1979, said in his statement:

"I have taken this decision because I cannot support either the needs or the advisability of the extension of the present council in terms of Act no 13 dated 8 April, 1980.

"I am firmly of the opinion that the Indian Council in its present form and in terms of its present function has done everything within its power to identify and make its submissions to the Government, on every major issue affecting the community.

"As presently constituted the Council has no mandate or power to commit the Indian community in any detailed negotiations involving the division of power or any other fundamental constitutional issues.

"I want to make it clear that I remain totally committed to my belief in dialogue and peaceful negotiated change for the future well-being of our country and all its people. I would, therefore, always be ready and willing to lend my support to any initiative by the Government towards finding a meaningful accord, on fundamental issues, with the leaders of the different communities elected for this purpose."

CSO: 4420

RIVE SUGGESTS FULL HOME OWNERSHIP FOR SOWETO BLACKS

Johannesburg SUNDAY POST in English 4 May 80 p 10

[Text]

FULL home ownership for Soweto families has been suggested by Soweto's planning chief, Mr Louis Rive, in a move to break the logjam in urban black development.

In a talk to Johannesburgse Afrikaanse Sakekamer this week, Mr Rive said he could not see why blacks could not have full home ownership when it was recognised that they were in the urban area to stay.

"What enormous capital asset does not remain unexploited in South Africa by refusing them home ownership?" he said.

This would effectively mean a scrapping of the 99-year-leasehold scheme.

At the same time, Mr Rive said that the timetable for the electrification programme for Soweto could be cut by half to ensure total completion by 1982/3 — and R20 million would be slashed from its estimated cost of about R180 million.

And Mr Rive wants legal status for shebeens with black control of licensing, location, numbers and standards.

"We whites must stop thinking that we are the only people who know how to be little angels," said Mr Rive as he stressed the important role of shebeens in black social life.

But Mr Rive said he did expect some opposition to his plan for Soweto. This would likely come from several circles, including:

- Politicians who might try to delay the allocation of more land for industrial development.

- White businessmen who might try to stop a changeover in black consumers from central Johannesburg to Soweto.

- Black politicians who might oppose plans to improve living conditions because it would deviate from their ambitions for one man-one vote.

Mr Rive will give high priority to finding all the finance needed to press ahead with improvements.

The Government and Johannesburg specifically had a moral duty to help in the provision of cheap finance.

Had Soweto been allowed to develop like any other municipality, many of its current problems would not exist.

For the moment, he wants to tap the Post Office for millions of rands from its PO savings account scheme, into which black families had poured huge amounts of cash.

Mr Rive made plain that he intended to tolerate no frustrations and delays caused by pressure groups when he retires as Postmaster General in August and devotes his whole time to planning a new Soweto. SUNDAY POST Correspondent.

SURVEY CONFIRMS ACUTE SHORTAGE OF BLACK DOCTORS

Johannesburg **RAND DAILY MAIL** in English 6 May 80 p 3

[Article by Arnold Geyer]

[Text]

THERE is one doctor to every 400 whites in South Africa and one to every 40 000 blacks in rural areas.

White rural areas also had a shortage of doctors, and there was an overall acute shortage in South Africa.

This discrepancy in medical care for blacks and whites emerged from a survey of the South African health system conducted by the Southern Africa Labour and Development Research Unit of the University of Cape Town and the Southern African Medical Scholarship Trust.

To remedy this situation, an immediate radical programme of educational equalisation would have to be introduced, Professor Philip Tobias, dean of the faculty of medicine at the University of the Witwatersrand, said.

This could include the accelerated admissions of blacks through modified selection procedures, bridging courses and catch-up programmes for all who have come "ill-prepared from weaker high schools".

The survey found that the overwhelming majority of South African doctors served the needs of the white population. Out of a registered 17 274 registered doctors, only 1.8% worked in the "homelands". Overall figures showed that

"81% of all doctors lived in urban areas."

This maldistribution of doctors is a mirror of the maldistribution of resources in South African society," it said.

To illustrate the difference between "black" and "white" areas, the survey said Lady Frere in Transkei, for example, had a doctor/patient ratio of 1:40 000 but in "white" Durban the ratio was 1:400.

Prof Tobias said it was not surprising that on average only 3% of doctors graduating in South Africa between 1968 and 1977 were black, because white students had access to five medical schools and blacks only to two — Durban and Medunsa.

The shortage and discrepancy could be solved by:

- Opening all medical schools to all races — in fact, it should become "illegal" for universities to refuse students on grounds of race.
- Abolishing "Bantu education", which had set back black education by half a century.
- Introducing a programme of "affirmative action" which would accelerate the admission of black to universities.
- Adopting medical courses to the needs of the majority of the people in the country.
- Bringing an "African flavour" to medical courses to cater for regional and cultural adaptations.

SOWETO ELECTRIFICATION CONTRACTS AWARDED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 8 May 80 p 19

[Text]

TWO of South Africa's biggest electrical groups, GEC South Africa and Siemens, have received letters of appointment from the Deepmeadow, Dobsonville and City of Soweto Community Councils for the R100-million greater Soweto electrification project.

This announcement comes in the wake of the statement in Parliament on Tuesday by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr P G Koornhof, that his department will proceed with the R153-million greater Soweto electrification programme.

The contract is to be handled by TESA-CON, a consortium formed on a 50-50 basis by GEC Power Distribution, a GEC SA company, and Siemens.

A spokesman for TESA-CON (Township Electrification South Africa Consortium) said yesterday that work on the project was to start immediately. The contract called for the supply and installation of the 11 000-volt and low-voltage networks for Deepmeadow, Dobsonville and the City of Soweto.

He said that job opportunities for several thousand Black workers would be created by the project, and on-the-job training would be undertaken. Local content of the products and services to be supplied would be close to 100 percent, and sub-contractors are to be widely used, especially for installa-

tion work. The large installation portion of the contract will be carried out by a sub-consortium led by Industrial Electrical Company (Pty).

A spokesman said that one of the first tasks for the project co-ordinators would be to finalise a project timetable in collaboration with the consulting engineers, G H Marais and Partners Incorporated, acting for the councils.

Both partners in the consortium have already executed projects in Soweto. GEC Power Distribution has supplied about 50 mini-substations and Siemens has installed five containerised telephone exchanges.

GEC Power Distribution, through its Power Projects Division, and Siemens were the only companies to tender on all the enquiries issued for the project.

"Because the programme will have such far-reaching effects on the quality of life for the residents of greater Soweto the consortium intends tackling the contract with the utmost sense of urgency," the spokesman said.

"With the completion of the contract many of the Blacks trained whilst in the employ of the consortium will become available for employment by the electricity undertakings in the area to create the infrastructure that will be necessary for the maintenance of the electrical networks."

TRANSVAAL BUDGET INCREASES CAR, HOSPITAL FEES

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 9 May 80 p 7

[Article by Keith Abendroth]

[Text] In his first Budget as Administrator of the Transvaal, Mr Willem Cruywagen came out with the bleakest Budget news in years--announcing massive increases in motor vehicle registration licenses and hospital fees.

He also proposed lesser increases in pre-primary education fees and in fees for extra curricular school activities.

Mr Cruywagen said he hoped to cut an on-paper deficit of R28,5-million largely through the increased vehicle registration fees from October--of 96.3 percent for motorcycles and 50 percent for other motor vehicles--and increases ranging from about 25 to nearly 100 percent in hospital fees.

In the gloom of the Budget the fact went almost unnoticed that the provincial Budget, for the first time, topped the R1,000-million mark, to total R1,100,697-million.

A help

This is R91,445-million more than the revised estimates for 1979/80 and represents an increase of 9,3 percent.

Mr Cruywagen made it clear that substantial surpluses in the last two financial years, of R36,1-million in 1978/79 and R15-million this year, had helped to ease the overall in the red budgeting for the new year.

The new Budget had come to rest on a deficit of R28,5-million despite massive cut in departmental budgets, he said.

Mr Cruywagen said that as 83 percent of the Province's income came in the form of provincial subsidies and only 17 percent from its "own" sources, the need for massive increases in tariffs was obvious.

Motorcycle license fees would go up from R3 to R5 a year for under 50 cc machines, from R6 to R12 for other motorcycles; from R9 to R15 for motor tricycles and by 50 percent for all other motor vehicles.

Examples

For example, a popular car in the 1,125 kg mass range will now have an annual license fee of R36 instead of the present R24; and in the 1,350 kg range R44 instead of R29.

With hospital fees, Mr Cruywagen said efforts had been made to raise only the fees of those people who could best afford them--private patients and medical aid scheme patients. Free patients would continue to enjoy the present rates.

Increased rates range from a new rate of R8 a day instead of R6 for part-paying in-patients, to R25 a day instead of R14 for full private patients.

Mr Cruywagen said the country should not place too much reliance on the escalating gold price because it was more of a political than an economic nature, reflecting world uncertainty after the Russian invasion of Afghanistan.

While an economic upswing was now clearly under way in the Republic, curbs on public expenditure of the past few years would still not be relaxed.

Unemployment

The country was facing a growing unemployment problem--with an estimated 15 percent in 1987.

A growth rate of 5 percent would reduce this to 11,5 percent in 1987, but if a growth rate of only 3,5 percent were achieved unemployment could be as high as 21,9 percent by 1987.

Mr Cruywagen said he had been faced with "formidable problems" in trying to balance his first budget in the Province. Despite severe pruning of departmental requests he was still faced with having to recommend increases in licenses and hospital fees.

Capital expenditure was up by 22,4 percent on last year's figures but this was mainly due to provision having to be made for ongoing projects.

Among these were a number of large projects on which expenditure would reach high peaks in the new year.

Projects still to receive priority in the new year included completion of the state theatre; conversion of the Queen Victoria Hospital in Johannesburg into flats; construction of certain facilities in the Blyde River Canyon, a nurses' home for Nelspruit's Rob Ferreira Hospital; the new laudium Indian Hospital in Pretoria, and a nurses' home at Baragwanath Hospital.

Additions

Additions were planned for six major hospitals: JG Strydom, Klerksdorp, Middelburg, Potchefstroom, Sebokeng and Far East Rand.

The increases in preprimary school education fees varied from R2 to R4 a year for a lower income level, to up to R48 a year for an income level of R5,000 a year and higher.

The R6 a term charged for extra-curricular teaching, such as ballet or musical instruments, would be doubled to R12 a term.

CSO: 4420

RAILWAY ELECTRIFICATION TO BE SPEEDED UP

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 30 Apr 80 p 2

[Text]

South African Railways is to spend more than R600-million in the next five years to speed up electrification to cut its dependence on imported fuel.

Railways management decided the move last year as a result of the energy crisis. At present, about 70 percent of South Africa's ton-kilometre haulage is carried by coal-based energy — steam and electricity — but this is to be increased to about 85 percent by mid-1985.

SAR has also taken a decision to use alternating current as new sections are electrified, which will allow locomotives to haul longer and heavier trains.

Mr M N C Crous, a senior planning engineer, said new sections that were to be electrified were:

● Beaufort West to De Aar, to be completed by the end of 1982, costing R37.5-million.

● Pyramid to Pietersburg, to be completed by mid-1983, costing R75-million.

● De Aar to Port Elizabeth, to be completed by mid-1984, costing R100-million.

● Bloemfontein to Nou-

poort, to be completed by mid-1985, costing R45-million.

● Springfontein to East London, to be completed by mid-1985, costing R95-million.

These estimates, totalling R348.5-million, were all preliminary estimates and would have to be revised at a later date.

They include the expenditure for electrical work, signalling and civil engineering but not locomotives, which would cost about R300-million.

The locomotives, costing about R1-million each, have a high local content and are locally constructed.

Mr Crous said the decision to electrify these sections and to use alternating current rather than direct current was strategic.

"Our basis was that it would be more advantageous to use alternating current than direct current and we can expect to make great strides in the development of AC in the next few years," he said.

The new locomotives would be able to carry higher loads. At present multiple locomotives on coal line to Richards Bay pull up to 64 trucks but with the new locomotives they will carry up to 200 trucks, each truck carrying a heavier load.

The new marshalling yard at Bapefontein which will serve the Witwatersrand is to remain direct current.

The new sections to be electrified represent a total of 1 824 route-kilometres, although with loops, crossings and sidings the total will be about 2 300 kilometres of track.

The first section, the Beaufort West to De Aar section, was previously planned for direct current electrification but now is to be electrified on the alternating current system.

Another facet of the accelerated programme is the decision to use the 25kV system used on the Richards Bay coal line and not the 50kV system used on the Sishen Saldanha line.

All major new projects will use the 25kV system, which now appears to be the standard for new mainline electrification in many parts of the world.

RESERVES INCREASE AGAIN IN APRIL

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN (in English) 8 May 80 p. 2)

[Article by Alec Hood]

[Cont.]

SOUTH Africa's reserves rose R46,5-million in April because of a substantial increase in foreign assets and a higher valuation of gold reserves.

According to the Reserve Bank's monthly statement, South Africa's reserves rose again in April to R4 785,1-million — R4 252,4-million (88 percent) of this being gold reserves. The April increase follows the slight March fall to R4 748,7-million in the first fall in four months.

The valuation of the gold reserves at R275,36 an ounce (R369,85 in March) increased the book value of this asset by R25,7-million. The ratio of gold reserves to liabilities fell from 82,6 percent in March to 74,7 percent.

Despite a drop of R13,3-million in Foreign Bill holdings, total foreign assets rose R20,9-million in the month to R542,7-million.

Government deposits with the Reserve Bank nearly halved in the month, from R457,4-million to R233,1-million, suggesting a pick-up in public sector expenditure in April. Provincial Administrations also appear to have spent more in the month, with their deposits falling 37,4 percent to R81,3-million.

Although total reserves rose less than 1 percent last month, there is every reason to believe there will be a sharp rise in South Africa's reserves in May, says Barclays' Dr Johan Cloete.

Commenting on the April figures Dr Cloete said, "The large current account surplus must have been affected through capital account outflows as a result of switching from overseas to domestic sources of finance, which the higher forward cover has now stopped." — ALEC HOOD.

MINISTER INTRODUCES OIL FUND AMENDMENT BILL

Johannesburg, RAND DAILY MAIL, In English 2 May 80 p 5

[Text]

THE ASSEMBLY - South Africa would continue to adapt its energy policies to meet future demands and would not be caught napping as it had in 1973, the Minister of Industries, Commerce and Consumer Affairs, Dr Schalk Van der Merwe, said yesterday.

Introducing the Second Reading Debate on the State Oil Fund Amendment Bill - which was taken through all its stages with the support of all parties - Dr Van der Merwe said he was optimistic about South Africa's energy position towards the end of the decade.

"In this rapidly changing world and especially in the realm of energy, it is impossible to lay down blueprint measures and regulations and expect them to be absolutely effective for any length of time. This is why it has become necessary again to look at the provisions of the State Oil Fund."

"I want to give the assurance that the measure is not being introduced with the aim of possibly increasing the price of petroleum products," he said.

In terms of the Act, a levy can be placed on a specific petroleum product. But it cannot be varied according to the purpose for which the product is used.

For instance, a lower levy can now be placed on aviation fuel for overseas flights and for the use of paraffin for domestic purposes.

Provision is also made for oil companies to export refined petroleum products without being subject to the Equalisation Fund levy.

"This amendment has become necessary as Sasol II has already begun marketing its finished products."

"As Sasol II and later Sasol III products systematically enter the local market, the market share of the oil companies will steadily decrease with a corresponding unused local refining capacity as a result."

If the oil companies are not allowed to neutralise this unused capacity by refining petroleum products for export purposes, the unit cost of their production for the local market will rise.

Such a development will not be in the interests of the country.

The Minister pointed out that apart from the optimum use of their refining capacities, the export of completed products would be a valuable source of foreign exchange. - Sapa

DETAILS OF AGREEMENT WITH CHINA ON SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY

Pretoria GOVERNMENT GAZETTE in English 2 May 80 p 91

[Text] Excellency: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's Note of today's date which reads as follows: "Cape Town, March 12, 1980

Excellency: I have the honor to refer to the discussions between representatives of the Government of the Republic of China and the Government of the Republic of South Africa on the mutuality of scientific and technological assets and needs and wish to propose the following general provisions for scientific and technological cooperation between our two governments:

1. The aim of the cooperation will be to increase the contacts and cooperation between scientists, engineers, technologists, institutions of research and higher learning, and technology-oriented industries of the two countries, and to provide them with more frequent opportunities to exchange information, ideas, skills and techniques, to deal with problems of common interest and to utilize special facilities available in both countries.
2. The scope of the cooperation will cover all recognized branches of science and technology, excluding social sciences, and will include to the extent the parties agree thereon: cooperation between institutions; exchange of information; exchange of scientists, engineers and technologists; pursuit of joint research and development projects; consultations; and discussion and planning of cooperative activity between the scientists, engineers and technologists of each party.
3. Each government shall designate an executive agency, whose responsibility will be the coordination of the implementation of its side of the joint programme under this agreement, and in appropriate cases the encouragement of the participating of scientists, engineers, technologists, agencies or institutions of other countries in particular joint programmes. For the Government of the Republic of China, this agency will be the National Science Council (NSC), and for the Government of the Republic of South Africa, this agency will be the Council for Scientific and Industrial

Research (CSIR), within the areas normally covered by the function of the CSIR. These two agencies will work in close consultation for the planning, reviewing and implementation of joint programmes. This will be effected by periodic meetings as may be agreed upon between the two executive agencies, which are encouraged to work out detailed agreements and arrangements for all appropriate modes of cooperation.

4. The executive agency shall facilitate the entry and exit of persons and equipment of the other country involved in any joint programme. Equipment normally shall be admitted free of customs charges.

5. Scientific and technical information derived from cooperative activity under this agreement shall be made available to the world's scientific community through customary channels and in accordance with normal scientific procedures. Where particular scientific or technical results derived from a joint programme under this agreement may be subject to patent protection each party shall hold these rights in its own country and may make appropriate licenses available in accordance with its own laws and procedures. Either party may seek rights in third countries upon notification to the other party. The notification shall include an offer to enter into separate written understandings regarding the sharing of third country rights and costs.

6. Each government shall normally bear the costs incurred in the discharging of its respective responsibilities under the joint programmes, including the costs of its participating scientists, engineers and technologists; in exceptional cases the costs of a particular joint programme shall be borne according to special arrangements mutually agreed upon. The obligations of the two governments under any joint programme shall be subject to the availability of funds.

7. This note and Your Excellency's reply confirming the above proposal on behalf of the Government of the Republic of South Africa will constitute an agreement between our two governments. This agreement shall enter into force on today's date and remain in force until, after a period of five years, written notice of termination shall have been served by either Government to the Other no less than six months prior to the intended date of termination. The termination of the agreement shall not affect the validity of any arrangements already made.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to Your Excellency the assurances of my highest consideration."

In reply, I have the honor to accept, on behalf of the Government of the Republic of South Africa, the proposal of the Government of the Republic of China embodied in Your Excellency's Note as quoted above and to confirm that the said Note and this reply shall constitute an agreement between our two Governments which shall enter into force on today's date.

Please accept, Your Excellency, the assurance of my highest consideration.

B P Botha, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Information of the Republic of South Africa.

His Excellency HSI-KUN YANG, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of China.

Cape Town, 12 March 1980

CSO: 4420

NAVY HARBOR SECURITY MEN TO GAIN EXPERIENCE IN OPERATIONS AREA

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 3 May 80 p 1

[Text]

CAPE TOWN — You've heard of the legendary *Blue Marlin* — now meet the *Border Sailor*, courtesy of the South African Navy.

Infantry company-sized detachments of sailors, trained to defend harbours, will soon be deployed in the operational area to gain practical experience in internal security techniques.

The Army and Air Force have been deployed on the border since 1976, but only the occasional mariner has been seen there.

Now all that has changed with Mr P. W. Botha's announcement in the Assembly yesterday that sailors are going to be pounding the ground and eating dust right along with the "brown

jobs".

The sailors who will be primarily affected are the so-called "marines", who are not sea-going soldiers but naval ratings trained in harbour defence and similar duties.

The Chief of the Defence Force, General Magnus Malan, explained yesterday that harbour security operations were obviously a counterinsurgency role "and where can you get better experience in the counter-insurgency role for harbour defence than in the operational area?"

Historically speaking, the deployment of sailors in a land war is nothing new. The Royal Navy has a long tradition of raids and pitched battles fought by naval landing parties.

BRIEFS

PROTOTYPE NAVY TWIN-HULL CRAFT--The navy is testing a revolutionary design of twin-hulled craft which when eventually scaled up, would be capable of carrying missiles and helicopters. A 10,6 metre prototype version which is undergoing trials, is already capable of accommodating fairly powerful weapons. The vessel, the Shirley T, was locally designed by Mr Bob van Niekerk and built by a Cape Town company. Because of an unique tunnel design, the boat is a stable working platform capable of operating in seas far beyond the bounds of designs of similar size. A 30-metre version of the prototype would be able to fulfill the same task as an 80-metre monohulled vessel. She is also designed for manoeuvrability and easy mobilization. The Shirley-T is the third, and largest of three scaled models so far manufactured. These models have been developed in the search for an economic hull form for coastal operations. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 2 May 80 p 1]

ARMED CORP DIRECTOR REAPPOINTMENT--The State President has been pleased in terms of subsections (2) and (4) of section 3 of the Armaments Development and Production Act, 1968 (Act 57 of 1968), as amended, to re-appoint Philip Frederick Theron as a director of the Armaments Corporation of South Africa, Limited for a further period of three years. Mr Theron's present term of office expires on 31 March 1980. [Text] [Pretoria GOVERNMENT GAZETTE in English 2 May 80 p 2]

CONSOLIDATION REPORT STATUS--The Commission of Cooperation and Development would hand its report on the consolidation of national states to the Cabinet in the first week of June, the chairman of the commission, Mr Hennie van der Walt (NP, Schweizer-Runkle) said here yesterday. The preliminary report would be finalized by the end of next month, Mr van Der Walt said in the debate on the Prime Minister's vote. Land ownership remained one of the most sensitive issues and the subject should be approached with circumspection so that feelings were not inflamed. Questions that had to be answered were whether South Africa could still afford conventional consolidation and what consolidation would mean to economic progress in the black states and the rest of South Africa. It was part and parcel of the African situation that land would always have to be set aside for blacks even if a system of one man, one vote were to be introduced. There was cause for concern that private initiative had as yet not assumed a meaningful role in the National states. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 30 Apr 80 p 6]

TRADE UNIONIST BAN LIFTED--The Government has lifted the banning order on Mr John Copelyn, one of more than 20 persons banned in the November 1976 crackdown on people associated with the black trade union movement. Of that group, Mr Copelyn is the sixth to have his banning order lifted. Mr Loet Douma-Dekker, a prominent figure in labor and one of three people who had their orders lifted in September last year, welcomed the lifting of Mr Copelyn's order as a "further sign of relaxation" on the part of the Government and called for the lifting of all remaining banning orders on trade unionists. Mr Copelyn, a Durban lawyer specializing in labor matters, said yesterday the note withdrawing the order was served on him on Friday. [Excerpt] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 2 May 80 p 2]

CBO: 4420

MABANDLA SAYS NO DECISION YET ON POLISARIO RECOGNITION

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 1 May 80 p 1

[Text] The Prime Minister, Prince Mabandla returned home yesterday from the economic summit of the Organisation of the African Unity heads of states and governments which was held in Lagos, Nigeria this week.

Speaking at a Press briefing at Matsapha Airport soon after arrival, the Prime Minister refuted reports that Swaziland had recognized the Polisario Front independence fighters in North West Africa. He said Swaziland had not as yet taken a decision on this matter.

The Prime Minister also told newsmen that he had greatly been impressed with the discussions at the summit, particularly because they centred around Africa's high economic priorities.

He said Africa's position of being a source of raw material for the developed countries was discussed. The Prime Minister said it was high time Africa ceased to be such a source, particularly because the African continent was presently faced with the problem of high unemployment.

He said the raw material exported to the developed world from Africa generated employment in those countries. The Prime Minister said Africans were increasingly becoming more concerned because Africa was never consulted by the industrialized countries when prices were fixed for finished goods derived from Africa's raw material.

Coups and their causes in Africa were also discussed by the summit delegates.

END 440

PRIME MINISTER VISITS TAIWAN

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 8 May 80 p 1

[Text]

THE PRIME Minister, Prince Mshandile will return to Swaziland from his present visit to the Republic of China on Monday morning, it was confirmed in Mbabane today.

From Taipei it is reported that Prince Mshandile and his Chinese counterpart, Mr. Sun Yun-sun have reaffirmed the close friendship and co-operation between the two countries.

The assurances by the two Prime Ministers came in their respective toasts at a dinner held in honour of the Swazi delegation led by Prince Mshandile.

The delegation includes, the Minister for Commerce, Industry, Mines and Tourism, Prince Ngaba, the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs and Mr. E. N. Khumalo MP.

Prince Mshandile is quoted as having said "I value most highly the bonds of friendship that bind our two nations and equally value the vast amounts of economic assistance the government and the friendly people of the Republic of China have rendered Swaziland".

Speaking earlier Mr. Sun said both countries had been enjoying the best of relations and co-operation in many fields to their mutual benefit. He said Prince Mshandile's visit to his country would strengthen the existing ties of friendship and co-operation.

Prince Mshandile arrived in Taiwan on Monday for a week-long visit during which he delivered a special message to that country's President from King Sobhuza II.

Yesterday, the Prime Minister and his delegation toured a textile factory in Taipei and visited a rural community south-west of the city.

SENATE DEBATES INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS BILL

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 2 May 80 p 1

[Text]

THE Deputy Prime Minister, Sen. Ben Ntshondle says trade unions were viewed with suspicion among the Swazis because in the past they were not controlled and their constitutions were not approved by the authorities.

Speaking during the second reading of the Industrial Relations Bill in the Senate yesterday, Senator Ntshondle said in the past trade unions were led by presidents and that in future they would be headed by chairmen when the Bill becomes law.

He was replying to a query by Senator Mphahlele Mphahlele who had earlier stated that the word "union" was still viewed by many Swazis as a sinister animal. He wondered why this word had been used in the Bill instead of industrial group.

Sen. Mphahlele said he was still worried by warnings made by a certain person, he did not name. This man, he said, had warned that workers and the educated class in the country would import foreign ideas that would disrupt the peace existing here.

The Deputy Prime Minister made it clear that under the proposed Act trade unions would be compelled to submit their constitutions to the Labour Commission before the unions could start operating in Swaziland.

In the event of the Labour Commission disagreeing with certain provisions of the constitution he could advise the organisation concerned to rectify the matter in the manner indicated by him.

Replying to questions by Senator David Mula, the Deputy Prime Minister stated that his Ministry would ask the International Labour Organisation to send experts to help train local people in Income and Wages Policy. However, he said his Ministry would also rely on the advice of officers from the Economic Department.

Another senator, the Rev. P. S. Kumele urged that spiritual leaders be included under the section where all essential services are listed and who under the proposed Act will be barred from staging any strike action.

sen. Macdonald asked the question that the spiritists could be included if that was considered necessary, although they were not thought to be employees, but messengers of God, and that if they went on strike they would be striking against God.

The Industrial Relations Bill passed all its stages in the Senate and will now be sent to the King for his Royal assent after which it will become law.

CHOT 4420

BRIEFS

SIMUNYE SUGAR MILL--Yesterday was possibly the most important day for the economy of this country since independence for, at six in the evening, Simunye sugar mill went into production a month ahead of schedule. The mill, which will be officially opened by the King on August 26 this year, will be producing 122,000 tonnes of sugar a year for the export market when full production is achieved in 1982, and this will bring in approximately E50 million in foreign exchange. To date 4,000 hectares have been planted with cane and this season 3,000 hectares will be harvested to produce 47,500 tonnes of sugar. This is to be a short running in season and next season 90,000 tonnes will be produced. Planting of cane is to continue until the end of 1981 by which time 8,500 hectares of land will be under cane. By 1982 Simunye will be employing over 3,000 people, as opposed to the 1,600 now employed, and the population of Lusoti will be 10,000. A second town, Ngomane, will have 8,500 inhabitants and be the fourth largest town in Swaziland. [Excerpts] (Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 2 May 80 p 1)

CSO: 4420

ESTABLISHMENT OF COCOA CARTEL ADVOCATED

Lome LA NOUVELLE MARCHE in French 26 Mar 80 pp 1, 3

[Editorial by Duvé Anani-Tsibiakui "The Price of Cocoa Should Be Raised"]

[Text] Produce more so that we shall no longer have to be dependent on other countries; produce as many food crops as industrial crops; use surpluses for export in order to fill our coffers with "ringing coins" whose result will be self-supported development.

All last week, the great strategy of our revolution sent its messengers to all corners of our national territory to make people aware and mobilize the masses behind this priority idea of the "green revolution."

Our economy already has industrial agricultural products such as cocoa, for which our courageous farmers are being asked to make renewed and more intense efforts.

But while we fight Mother Nature on all fronts to force her to give her children a little more bread, while our leaders wage a relentless search for suitable weapons to eliminate famine, poverty and all their after-effects once and for all, on the other side of the ocean, in the wealthier nations, there is an attempt to impose ridiculous, totally unrealistic, whimsical and dishonest prices for the products of our fields.

In Abidjan in December, cocoa-producing countries decided to stop selling their product if the price went below a minimum of 700 CFA francs per kilogram (14 French francs).

Two weeks ago in London, consumer countries refused to recognize that minimum price at the fourth meeting held to attempt to work out a new international agreement.

The first agreement expires at the end of March and it would appear that it will be very difficult to avoid a break in relations between producers and consumers.

In the group of consumers, certain EEC countries, led by France favor the application of the conditions demanded by producer countries. Only two members of the EEC, representing the interests of their cousins on the other side of the Atlantic, the main cocoa consumer, maintain that world-wide cocoa consumption could drop if the minimum price were to be raised at a very time when production is increasing. This is an argument that is ridiculous and in bad faith.

In the end, the EEC did not vote for the proposal of the producer countries for the simple reason that its vote has to be cast as a bloc, with the unanimous backing of its members.

But this time, the Cocoa Producers' Alliance (COPAL) is also refusing to bargain separately because it believes that the reticence of the other group is totally unjustified.

That is why it has been in Yamoussoukro since Monday and Tuesday, in order to work out a common strategy, for it is certain that the Alliance will not hesitate to slam the door toward the end of this month if the consumer countries persist in their criminal arguments. That is why arrangements are being made now.

In Yamoussoukro, there was some question of setting up a cocoa support fund financed by the producers themselves.

This will not be a problem because the sum of 9220 million needed to get the fund started already exists in the Alliance's coffers." There was also some question of establishing a storage mechanism in case market prices were not favorable. Here also, there will be no difficulty because the example already exists in the Ivory Coast, which has a storage capacity of 200,000 tons.

Finally, the establishment of a real commercial structure was discussed. Such a structure would make it possible to have better control and influence over the market.

In a word, what was discussed in Yamoussoukro was the establishment of a cartel similar to OPEC in order to put an end to the shameless speculations of those who believe that the Third World countries will eternally remain the West's milk cow.

11,464
CSO: 4400

BRIEFS

POLITICAL PRISONERS FREED--Five political prisoners were released on Thursday on the occasion of May Day. This was announced during the course of a popular meeting organized in Lome by the National Confederation of Togolese Workers (CNTT), the sole trade union, in the presence of the chief of state, General Eyadema. [Text] [Paris LE MONDE in French 8 May 80 p 8]

CSO: 4400

BRIEFS

'IRREGULAR' STUDENTS TO LEAVE--Lubumbashi, 13 May (AZAP)--An expulsion order has been taken against all the irregular students, popularly known as Maguisards, residing at the university campus in Lubumbashi. An announcement from the vice chancellor in charge of the Lubumbashi campus calls on all the irregulars still at the campus to leave immediately and warns that any students who harbor such irregulars on the university campus will face severe sanctions, including dismissal from the university. The authorities expect, by this decision, to reinforce police measures at the university campus, thus enabling the students to prepare for their examinations. [Text] [AB131910 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1750 GMT 13 May 80]

COPPER, COBALT PRODUCTION--Lubumbashi, 30 Apr (AZAP)--The managing director of GLCAMINES [General Quarries and Mines Company], citizen Umba Kyanitala, disclosed during a press interview that his company anticipates producing 420,000 tons of copper and 15,000 tons of cobalt this year. The aim of the company is to contribute substantially to the Mobuto Plan. The company will also produce 10,500 tons of maize and cultivate 150 hectares of soya in 1980. [Kinshasa AZAP in French 1855 GMT 29 Apr 80 AB]

CSO: 4400

EEC FINANCES BUILDING OF HEALTH CENTRES

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 8 May 80 p 5

[Text] **THE European Economic Community is building five health centres in different parts of the country at K1.5 million, EEC technical adviser Mr Jorgen Sonderberg, confirmed.**

The areas where the centres are being constructed are, with provinces in brackets: Kasenengwa (Eastern)

Mungu (Lusaka), Mutundu (Copperbelt), Chalala (Central) and Sipatunyama (Southern).

Original plans were for building ten health centres, but the number was cut due to escalating costs of building materials.

The K1.5 million being spent was a gift to the Zambian Government under the fourth European Development Fund (EDF).

The centre at Mutundu will be completed in July and the rest by the end of this year.

The EEC would like to see an efficient way of running the centres when completed.

"We can't be contented with only providing the health centres, but to see that the centres produce positive results for the health of people."

"It is our hope that the centres will be provided with professional medical personnel. This is important as it will affect our future involvement in development," said Mr Sonderberg.

The EEC move to build health centres is in line with resolutions passed at the National Health conference held in Lusaka last month.

Meanwhile, bilharzia has become an endemic disease in the Southern Province because of poor water supply, a medical officer said in Livingstone yesterday.

The Provincial medical officer (PMO), Dr Francis Chibuye, was commenting on a report that an outbreak of bilharzia had hit chief Nyawa's area in Kalomo district.

According to the report, 300 people within chief Nyawa's area have received treatment for bilharzia at the local health centre at close intervals.

Bilharzia was said to be common in the area because of water problems as people drew water for domestic use from dambos.

Dr Chibuye said an outbreak of the disease in the area could not surprise him because bilharzia was endemic not only in Kalomo district but in the whole province.

Dr Chibuye said health officials found it difficult to cover every village as some areas were inaccessible otherwise the staff could cope with their work.

He appealed to the rural community in the province to cooperate with health authorities now carrying out a health education campaign to safeguard their lives against bilharzia and other diseases.

REPORTAGE ON COOPERATION WITH BULGARIA

Economic Recovery Aid

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 13 May 80 p 1

[Text]

BULGARIA is set to help Zimbabwe reconstruct her economy, said Bulgarian Deputy Prime Minister Professor Stamen Stamenov in Lusaka yesterday.

He said this at the International Airport on arrival at the head of a 12-man delegation for a second session of the Zambia-Bulgaria joint commission on the economic, technical, cultural, scientific and social cooperation.

Professor Stamenov was met by Chairman of Defence and Security, Mr Grey Zulu, Commerce and Industry Minister of State, Mr Leonard Nkubwa, National Planning Commission Minister of State, Mr Udo Moko and several Bulgarian embassy staff.

Paying special tribute to President Kaunda for his commitment to the liberation of Southern Africa, Prof Stamenov said it was now time to offer Zimbabwe economic aid.

"This assistance will help her develop social and cultural areas," he said.

"During our discussions with the Zambian Government, we will have Zimbabwe as an important subject in mind. Our aim is to offer aid to this nation, but this will have to be channelled through Zambia," he said.

Prof Stamenov said his country would help establish a road haulage system to benefit not only Zimbabwe but Zambia and other neighbouring states. Shops for electrical matters and other equipment would be established in Bulawayo.

The Bulgarians would discuss the possibility of establishing model farms in Zambia and, if Zimbabwe was interested, the idea would be extended there.

Prof Stamenov who is Minister of Metallurgy and Mineral Resources, said aid between his country, Zambia and Zimbabwe could be easily channelled if a triangular pact was signed.

Earlier, Mr Zulu expressed the hope that the Bulgarian delegation would have "fruitful" discussions in Zambia. — Times Reporter Zana.

International Stance Praised

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 15 May 60 p 1

[Text] Zambia respects Bulgaria's sincerity in dealing with international issues, said Chairman of the Political Legal and Foreign Affairs Sub-Committee Mr Reuben Kamanga last night.

He was speaking at a reception in honor of the visiting Bulgarian economic delegation led by Deputy Prime Minister Professor Stamen Stamenov in Lusaka.

Mr Kamanga noted that although Bulgaria was a small country she had always been sincere in backing Zambia, Namibia and Zimbabwe in their liberation struggle.

"The relationship between our countries has existed since before independence, but what is pleasing to note about this relationship is that you have always been sincere in your support for Zambia's stand on the liberation of Southern Africa.

"It is encouraging to see that you continued to support honestly and very sincerely the people of Namibia and Zimbabwe until they too achieved their independence. We would like to assure you that Zambia will never forget this," said Mr Kamanga.

The visit of the Bulgarian delegation came at an opportune--time when Zimbabwe had won her independence and this should be a time for all who contributed to this achievement to celebrate, Mr Kamanga said.

He hoped that the economic discussions which the delegation had with Zambian officials including Bank of Zambia authorities would go a long way in strengthening the ties between the two countries.

"Zambia is mapping out her economic strategies at the moment and I am sure that from strengthening our relations the discussions will help us in our economic struggle," Mr Kamanga added.

In reply Mr Stamenov said his country supported Zambia because the two had similar policies on the liberation struggle, scientific, cultural and technical fields.

"Your country could have been more developed by now, but because you devoted yourselves to the cause of the oppressed in Southern Africa and Zimbabwe in particular your development has suffered. However we commend you for your selfless spirit."

The Bulgarian delegation is expected to sign protocol agreements with the Zambian Government today before returning home.

CSO: 4420

ZAMBIA

INCREASED WHEAT PRODUCTION FORECAST

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 6 May 60 p 1

[Text] Zambia's wheat production is in for a boost--especially at the K3.6 million Canadian-sponsored scheme in Mbala.

Besides introducing family units, research is in progress to find better varieties and change traditional methods.

Government wheat coordinator Dr Ted Hurd disclosed the plans yesterday when he discussed phase two of the scheme.

He was speaking at wheat mechanisation field day at Ngwerere in Lusaka.

When established the units would be manned by individual farmers to determine which ones would be economic in wheat growing using oxen or tractors.

"We need to find out how best to settle on the land. This means finding new farmers to run the units.

"All this is geared to boost wheat production in Mbala; and therefore development in Northern Province agriculturally," he said.

There were 7000 hectares of wheat at the scheme this year and these would be divided into several portions and each farmer would have access to technical assistance from extension officers.

The first phase had been "very successful." He would not give production figures, however.

"I must point out that although the performance was good, most of the wheat crop was diseased," he said, adding that with better varieties next year, things should be much better.

In February, Dr Hurd said a special multi-million Kwacha crash programme launched last year to achieve self-sufficiency in wheat would involve building a research and training centre for cereals at Valley Farms in Chisamba.

"This crash programme is aimed at growing enough rainfed and irrigated wheat as soon as possible to help save the country foreign exchange."

And a Zimbabwean company has announced that it will sell farm implements to Zambian farmers to help them boost output.

Director of Rain Farm Equipment Company of Zimbabwe, Mr Collin Campbell said the implements would include tractors, disc harrows and other equipment ideal for both the small-scale and commercial farmers.

Mr Campbell, who brought 26 exhibits to the field day, said Zambian farmers had shown keen interest in his company's products.

"Of the 26 types of agricultural equipment we have brought to this show only one--the seed drill planter--has not been bought."

An important characteristic was that equipment was suitable for use in Central and Southern Africa.

Sales would be conducted through the Agricultural Industrial Supplies Company, the agents in Zambia.

"We can send equipment to Zambia within two weeks after orders have been placed with us by the Industrial Supplies Company," he said.

Relations

Now that Zimbabwe was free and relations between her and Zambia were normal his company would work in close contact with Agricultural Industrial Supplies so that many farmers could buy equipment easily.

"We are working hard to see what Zambian farmers want. Once we have assessed their needs, things will move fast," said Mr Campbell.

He announced that there would be an international exhibition of agricultural equipment in Zimbabwe to be attended by several countries including Botswana, Angola, Zambia, Kenya and Zaire between May 15 and 16.

Meanwhile, Minister of State for Agriculture and Water Development, Mr Noah Dlamini said farm credit institutions were being merged to establish an agricultural development bank.

CSB: 4420

KAUNDA ADDRESSES CHURCH GROUP, SAYS CHURCH, PARTY ARE ONE

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 5 May 80 p 1

[Text] IF the church attends to the spiritual side of man but refuses to guide and strengthen his material efforts, then it is leading him into serious temptations.

Equally, if the Party attends to the material side of man but refuses to guide and strengthen his spiritual efforts, then UPP is leading him into serious and dangerous temptations, President Kaunda said yesterday.

The Party and the church must be seen to work together to give greater strength to the individual and society to be able to fight more resolutely and overcome poverty and its offshoots of hunger, ignorance, disease, crime, corruption and exploitation of man by man, the President said at Dag Hammarskjöld stadium in Ndola.

Dr Kaunda was addressing a huge congregation which gathered in the stadium to celebrate 50 years of the founding of the Catholic Church on the Copperbelt.

The Catholic Church and other churches had contributed more to the well-being of Zambia, but many people did not recognise and appreciate this, Dr Kaunda said.

"Whether we are members of the Party or members of

the church, we must continue to remind ourselves that under the philosophy of Humanism, the church and the Party are partners in the reconstruction of our society in all areas of human endeavour," the President said.

Over the last 50 years of hectic church work, the Catholic Church in Ndola had correctly interpreted its mission, which could be summarised in form of a simple theology of the trinity of God which went:

"As God the Father created the world and everything therein, so the church in preaching God's Fatherhood for all has sought to reawaken all our brothers and sisters of their dignity as loved ones of God, and has sought to help each and every person to become more capable of being co-creators in the service of fellowmen in God's world."

"As God the Son, Jesus Christ became man to identify with the suffering humanity to liberate and lead them back to the Father, so the church has sought in its work in Ndola to liberate our people by education, service and all round development to make them free and able to inherit the dignity that rightly belongs to them."

"As the Holy Spirit was sent to us by the Father to lead all men to the kingdom of God, a kingdom of love,

brotherhood and freedom, so the Catholic Church in this diocese and in the whole country has sought to enlighten the people of Zambia and of Ndola to see and choose their own destiny and to hold up to them the image of a better world which is worth striving for and where all men can live in peace and harmony as brothers in truth, love, justice and fair play."

President Kaunda described Bishop Francis Mazarira, the first bishop of Ndola, as a dauntless Christian pioneer on the Copperbelt and a heroic servant of God.

Bishop Mazarira was given a special honour by President Kaunda for his Christian work in Zambia.

Meanwhile, the Catholic Church has urged the formulation of a national employment policy to solve the youth problem plaguing society.

The church deplored the new attitude among Christians towards marriage saying they had now turned church weddings into social ceremonies of little religious significance.

In a special sermon delivered by Archbishop Elias Mutele of Kameke diocese on behalf of his Ndola counterpart and host, Archbishop Denis de Jong, Bishop Mutele said the growth of city life was a challenge to everyone's wisdom.

NCCM CLAIMS COPPER SHIPMENTS HELD UP IN DAR-ES-SALAAM

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 14 May 80 p 2

[Article by Simon Mwanza]

[Text] Several thousand tonnes of copper belonging to RCM and NCCM have piled up at Tazara's goods-shed in Dar es Salaam awaiting transport to overseas markets.

A spokesman for NCCM confirmed in Lusaka yesterday that of the total tonnage warehoused at the Tanzanian port 22,876 tonnes belonged to his company.

He said the amount of copper now in transit through the southern and northern routes was 14,939 tonnes and that of this 11,172 was going through the port of Dar es Salaam.

"It is true that copper is being held in Dar because of transportation problems," the spokesman explained.

Sources said copper was being reloaded from the Tazara goods shed for road transportation to the docks for unknown reasons and this exercise was costing Zambia an extra K4 per tonne.

Both RCM and Metal Marketing Corporation (MIMACO) spokesmen declined to comment on why the mineral was being reloaded from Tazara trucks for road transportation.

Meanwhile, copper prices which have been fluctuating during the past month nose dived.

By yesterday, copper prices at the London Metal Exchange had gone down to K1,468 compared to K1,550 in April.

Sentiment has been dominated by recessionary fears especially in the United States where the long expected downturn was beginning to materialise with plummeting car and housing sales, according to the Standard Chartered Bank Commodity Review just released.

It adds that as a result LMA stocks had begun to rise after an almost 14 months decline and stood at about 8,000 tonnes above the earlier low at 122,650 tonnes on April 12.

SURVEY ADVOCATES CREATION OF COOPERATIVES MINISTRY

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 10 May 80 p 1

(Text)

A MINISTRY of cooperative affairs must be set up immediately to revamp the cooperative movement.

The move has been dictated by an apparent lack of appreciation of cooperative principles among functionaries of the Government and other departments.

This is contained in an 80-page survey report on the training needs of the cooperative movement in Zambia, released in Kabwe.

It attacks poor planning, lack of cooperative education and improper supervision of loans as being the main causes of the failure of cooperatives.

The report says that the department, now under the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Development, had not kept pace with the increase of cooperative societies.

The department should be augmented in the next decade if the movement is to succeed in fulfilling the expectations of the people and if the experiences of the First National Development Plan (FNDP) are not to be repeated.

"A number of posts which have been lying vacant will have to be urgently filled up. To enable the movement to push ahead with renewed vigour the department may even have to be elevated to be an independent ministry for cooperative affairs," the report says.

The report which has been produced in conjunction with the International Labour Organisation (ILO), the President's Citizenship College and the Department of Marketing and Cooperatives regrets that the latter had only 84 senior staff at the moment.

There are 170 middle level officers out of which 45 are untrained while lower level has 70 untrained officers, yet the cooperative principles offer a system which can be applied to a whole range of complex and diverse economic activities.

If the economic development of Zambia is to come through, decentralised planning and participatory economic democracy is to become a reality, cooperative societies should undertake all forms of activities.

These activities should involve village, provincial and regional levels where they would be bound to impinge upon areas falling within the spheres of other Government departments and parastatal organisations.

The report contends that having no practical experience of the cooperative movement and having escaped the "contagion of its idealism" the other Government functionaries tended to disregard social content and equate a cooperative society to just a private party.

The laws from which the departments concerned derive their authority and the objectives set before them do not prescribe supporting the cooperatives as one of their tasks.

TIKA STEEL PROJECT 'SCANDAL' DISCUSSED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 13 May 80 p 4

[By "The Observer"]

[Text] In June 1977 Mineworkers Union of Zambia chairman David Mwila urged the Government to explain how millions of taxpayers' money was spent on the Tika steel project in North-Western Province.

His concern was a result of seven years through which the project seemed to be getting nowhere. He revealed that up to the end of 1975 more than K5 million had been spent on what one expatriate working on the project had described as "useless studies" in a letter to the then minister of mines Mr Andrew Kashita.

The Tika steel project had an American firm, Swindell Dressler as consultants, Energoprojekt of Yugoslavia as contractors while the installation of the electrical furnaces was to be done by Demag, a West German company.

Clearing of site and construction of a township was to be done by local firms.

Further it was envisaged that the mine's production target of 200,000 tonnes of steel would be achieved annually with a labor force that would increase from an initial level of 774 to more than 1,000.

At the time of Mr Mwila's remarks it seems that the project was at a standstill due to what the MUZ chief called misunderstandings among contracting companies.

When the project was started in 1970 it was expected to be a showpiece of the Party's industrial ability, maybe on the lines of the industrial activities of parties in socialist countries.

It seems that it was with such a view that the Zambia National Holdings, the Party's holding company was formed and was expected to take interest in construction, motor trade and newspaper publishing.

But was the Party ready for such undertakings? Further, did it have managerial and financial discipline in indulging in the hard fact of business?

A short reflection of the Party's foray into the fish industry as an example makes sad reading as one looks at the demise of Lakes Fisheries.

The same could be said, perhaps, with regard to the Party's investment into the motor trade and construction—where firms under the Party seem to have more than their share of problems.

The crux of the matter seems to be the politics within the Party where appointments follow Party rather than business-mindedness.

It was not surprising therefore that by January 1978 President Kaunda announced that the Tika project would fall under Zimco.

The two reasons given were lack of progress despite the financial investment and the need to reorganize.

This step seemed to confirm the fact that the Party's holding company did not have the managerial ability let alone the expertise to run a company needing complex technology. But then did it have to take more than seven years to realize such a mistake?

In this regard Mr Kashita, then minister of mines may be in a better position to explain what really happened, especially the planning behind the project and what advice the ministry gave either to the Party or to the Government.

Also needing clarification is the statement by Mr Mwila that an expatriate working on the project had written to the ministry claiming that the studies related to the project were useless. The question is: What were these studies and what was their purpose?

After the presidential decision on Tika it took another six months before the Government finally took over in July 1978.

Then the public was told that the K122 million project was expected to go into operation as soon as negotiations with interested foreign firms were completed. Then acting permanent secretary in the ministry of mines, Mr Kabuka Nyiranda provided some interesting comments.

First he explained that the project had not taken off the ground due to a number of economic factors. These factors were not explained.

Next it seems the Government was looking at the project's "requirements like labor force, extent of operation, reserves of its raw materials as well as whether it should maintain its present location."

This was a surprising development considering that seven years had already elapsed in which millions of taxpayers' money was already spent on the project.

In the usual civil service manner we were assured that the Party and its Government were very anxious to ensure that the project started operating as soon as possible.

How soon is perhaps reflected in the next comment that the Government was looking at the possibility of attracting foreign firms to participate in the project. Now the questions needing an answer is: What happened to the firms earlier reported to have been involved?

In February last year the Tika steel project question was raised in Parliament by Kapoche MP Rev Ben Zulu who wanted to know how much investment was poured into the scheme.

In his reply Minister of Mines Mr Mufaya Mumbuna talked of yet another reappraisal of the scheme by foreign experts.

While he denied the accusation that the scheme had been politically motivated at the expense of real economic viability, a staggering K3.9 million, he said, was sunk into the project before it was abandoned.

The question the minister did not clarify is why so much money was spent before proper studies were made.

Further he did not mention what the money was spent on or how far the project had reached in the period in question.

However, he seemed to keep the Tika spirit alive when he spoke of the Government still awaiting the report of experts on the matter.

After his February statement Mr Mumbuna again informed Parliament in December 1979 that the Government might sue some parties involved in the Tika project.

Who these parties were the minister did not say and demands for an explanation from MPs were brushed aside because the Tika project was a "sensitive" issue.

However, he finally pronounced the Tika project dead and that a commission to wind up the company had been set up with himself as chairman. But did it have to take eight years to realize that the Tika project was a non-starter?

It is now nearly six months since the project was scrapped. What is the current position?

Will, as the minister said, the Government sue the erring parties? Or should we just pronounce the Tika project a nightmare of the Party's ghost industrial activity?

ZAMBIA

SUPPORT FOR CULTURAL REVIVAL ADVOCATED

UNIP Backing

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 3 May 80 p 1

[Text] President Kaunda has said the Party and its Government will do everything possible to lead and support the cultural revolution the country is going through.

He said Zambia was rich in culture but was unable to re-discover herself culturally.

Dr Kaunda said this at Munalii Secondary School in Lusaka after watching plays and sketches performed by drama groups in the arts festival organised by the Zambia National Theatre Association (ZANTAA).

The President informed his audience, which included Party Secretary-General Mr Mainza Chona, Prime Minister Mr Daniel Lisulo, Secretary of Defence and Security, Mr Grey Zulu, Minister of Education and Culture Professor Lameck Goma and Minister of State for Culture Mr Cosmas Chibanda that no nation could call itself a nation without culture.

The plays reflected past traditions, the contrast between the rich and poor and the generation gap between the young and the old in society.

He had now a clear picture of how the nation was going through the revolution.

Mr Chibanda appealed to the Party for money to build a national theatre in Lusaka.

Land for the theatre had already been allocated opposite Munalii.--Zana.

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 5 May 80 p 1

[Text] CULTURAL freedom must mean just that — freedom to explore Zambian culture to its very roots. It must also mean freedom to "explore strange, new worlds, to boldly go where no man has gone before".

In Zambia, there has been relative freedom as far as culture is concerned, if culture can be defined only in terms of the National Dance Troupe, doing their boring thing every Friday on Television Zambia.

In the field of literature, the story is not so successful. Neczam, the Government-owned publishing company, has been limping along, barely able to keep its financial head above the water.

As in other Government departments, people in charge of this organisation seem to have little conception of publishing or authors.

The case of Mr Masautso Phiri, a distinguished Zambian playwright and an author of note in his own right, would seem to illustrate this point poignantly.

Mr Phiri was trying to right the wrongs of the past as far as Neczam and its parent company, the Kenneth Kaunda Foundation, were concerned. He did what any

hard-headed businessman would have done in the circumstances — threatened to take his debtors to court if they did not own up.

What does he end up with? A suspension. It's a load of rubbish to say that he was guilty of "insubordination." If anything, he was trying to help the company back on to its feet.

Culture is not just dancing and wriggling; it is also literature, Zambian literature. People like Mr Masautso Phiri are committed to the advancement of that literature.

The bigwigs at the Kenneth Kaunda Foundation have to know that Zambian authors are not just a bunch of ignoramuses out to make money with a cheap novel; they are people with something to SAY about Zambian mores and culture.

Perhaps the best thing is for the foundation to be completely reorganised. Let us staff it with people who know something about writing, about authorship, about creativity; not a bunch of bureaucrats, whose only knowledge of writing is confined to memorandums, some of them unreadable to the ordinary Zambian.

Zambia is bursting with cultural and literary talent; all it needs is to be tapped by the right

people. Why distinguished authors such as Dominic Mulaisho have their works published outside the country can only be explained by the shoddy, half-hearted services offered by Neczam, and mainly through the attitude of its parent company, the Kenneth Kaunda Foundation.

What that foundation needs is a revolution; sweeping away the deadwood and replacing it with fresh talent,

INADEQUACY OF COOPERATIVE MANPOWER TRAINING HIT

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 12 May 80 p 1

(Text)

THE present training programme for cooperative movements in the country will take 45 years to produce the required manpower.

Unless training facilities are expanded and reorganised now, the proposal to turn rural reconstruction centres into cooperatives would take long to achieve.

This gloomy picture has been painted in the 80-page survey report on the training needs of cooperative movement in Zambia which has since called for the setting up of a ministry of cooperatives.

The report, which was released in Kafue at the weekend, regrets that instead of conducting five certificate courses to meet manpower needs, only the 11-month proficiency certificate course in cooperatives is being offered at the President's Citizenship College.

It says 890 senior and

middle level cooperative officers now await advanced training in cooperatives and the number would probably shoot up to 2,890 by 1990.

"Since one course can take a maximum of 20 persons on average and at the rate of one certificate course per year whether at PCC or Cooperative College, it will take 45 years to clear the backlog," the report says.

Short courses will continue to be run but the mainstay of the cooperative movement is the certificate course designed to groom participants in managerial skills for proper running of cooperatives.

Supporting the idea to turn rural reconstruction centres into cooperatives, the report says the programme will embrace the training and rehabilitation of ex-army personnel.

The report observes that the conversion would mean an increase from the present 50 to 800 societies in the next decade.

MAJOR MULENGA CALLS FOR PROSECUTION OF DESERTERS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 11 May 80 p 1

[Text]

A ZAMBIA National Service camp commander, Major Francis Mulenga, has called for the rounding up of ZNS deserters and prosecuting them because they are traitors to the nation.

Major Mulenga made the call at Mushili National Service Camp in Ndola yesterday during a pass-out parade of 1,453 fifth intake of Form Five school leavers because 184 of the recruits had deserted the six months compulsory military training with the help of their parents.

Major Mulenga said the "unpatriotic cowards" with the help of their disgruntled parents, deserted the camp despite the ZNS policy makers' stand that the Government should prosecute deserters but to no avail.

In view of these desertions we were compelled to expel and re-enlist a total of 184

recruits who ran away from training and are to report in December this year to join the junior intake.

Guest of honour at the parade was chief of the Zambia National Service, Brigadier-General Stanley Mulenga who said the birth of Zimbabwe which Zambians paid for in both blood and property brought new hopes and aspiration for an economic independence for both Zambia and Zimbabwe.

This meant Zambians should now go into full time meaningful agricultural development because the strategies of the Party and its Government were agricultural and rural oriented.

He said because of such strategies ZNS camps, some present and planned farms could be geared to an accelerated agricultural development.

"You must be prepared, therefore, to physically and mentally approach the new life with vigour and determination.

EXPERT CALLS FOR EXPANSION OF COOPERATIVE MOVEMENT

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 9 May 80 p 1

[Text]

AN international expert has called for large-scale formation of all kinds of cooperatives to end exploitation.

Mr Glenn Lesak, a cooperative representative at the African-American labour centre in Nairobi said with the large urban migration, a sense of community which was previously strong in the rural setting was now lost.

He was addressing a Zambia Congress of Trade Unions seminar on the promotion of consumer cooperatives for women at the President's Citizenship College near Kabwe.

He said: "The problems of urban living are even greater than those of rural living and the need for a community approach to the matter was apparent and real."

But the expert who was speaking on "cooperatives as an instrument of social and economic change," warned that as individuals it was difficult to face urban demands until people joined under the strength of the cooperative's common bond.

He cited the formation of credit unions which allowed

individuals to save among themselves to meet their daily expenses.

Consumers' cooperatives ensured their members of quality goods at low prices by eliminating the middleman, while those to do with housing gave members the privilege of owning their own dwellings instead of supporting a "greedy landlord."

The social significance behind the move was that members would not depend on someone's charity; they would succeed after facing problems together through community efforts.

He singled out loyalty to the cooperative and education of people to ensure that they were fully aware of their responsibility and the limitations of the movement to provide maximum service to the members.

Other social effects, were that the cooperative created and developed leadership and managerial skills that were essential in the task of nation building.

WOMEN URGE KAUNDA TO REORGANIZE ZIMCO

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 11 May 80 p 1

[Text]

THE Party Women's League has asked President Kaunda to reorganise Zimco, saying the conglomerate was "too heavy."

The league has also made a number of suggestions to the Government aimed at recovering the economy.

These include reforming the vocational training structure at all places of work; changing the medical care system; encouraging people to work hard and improving social facilities to provide decent homes for all.

The women who were led by their executive secretary and member of the Central Committee, Mrs Chibesa Kankhwa and Lusaka Province political secretary, Mrs Christine Malundika, presented a memorandum to the President during their demonstration in support of Dr Kaunda's economic policies at State House yesterday.

The women said there would be no economic recovery in Zambia if the President continued "keeping saboteurs" in the Party, Government, parastatal "or even State House."

"Let them have decency and self-conscience to quit instead of pretending to be good to the system they condemn day and night," the memorandum said.

It said: "In the same way, we supported you to streamline Zimco and its subsidiaries, we are appealing to you to re-organise it because it has become too heavy as under such circumstances, we cannot recover."

"We shall support every move you take. Please, be thorough in your action for we cannot afford to fail."

In modernising the economy as a fundamental prerequisite in the long-term security and employment, the women recommended the creation of:

- Consumers cooperative societies;
- Rural co-operative societies;
- Co-operative housing societies;
- Transport cooperative societies; and
- Industrial cooperative societies.

Dr Kaunda was accompanied by the Party Secretary-General Mr Malima Chona, the Prime Minister, Mr Daniel Lisulo and several members of the Central Committee and ministers.

He told the women that he would present their memorandum to the Central Committee which begins its

marathon meeting tomorrow to debate the President's document on increasing food production.

Dr Kaunda said he appreciated the contents of the memorandum and placards which he said would be displayed on the walls of the Central Committee hall.

The President said although the Party and its Government had made many achievements in the past, a lot remained to be done.

Wipe out

"But one thing we should do in the next ten years is to wipe out poverty completely so that we do not have to import food any more," he said.

It was for this reason that the "lima" programme was introduced which would be re-

viewed by the Central Committee this week.

During the coming decade, the nation would use to maximum advantage resources at its disposal to produce food through careful planning and irrigation.

"The next years will be very exciting indeed," Dr Kaunda assured the demonstrators.

Some of the placards read: "We salute Your Excellency for fostering peace and unity by cobbling both internal and external enemies. There can be no stability without peace."

Others read: "Send all job seekers to State farms." "We condemn bullet talks because bullets don't solve problems."

"The women of Zambia are watchful always of those who come in sheep's clothing."

"Our children need milk in their mouths, not bullets in their heads."

CSO: 4420

DC IS OVERALL BOSS IN NEW DISTRICTS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 9 May 80 p 1

(Text)

THE proposed decentralised integrated district administration which replaces the present set-up of the local government has placed the governor as head of a secretariat of eight officers under him.

According to an organisational chart circulated to various institutions including the mines, the eight secretaries will act as heads of department.

The secretaries will be district, political, social, security, administration, financial, development and commercial industrial.

The district secretary will be a chief executive to supervise and coordinate administrative activities. He will combine the functions of town clerk and town planning secretary.

The political secretary will be in charge of political organisation, information, publicity, celebrations, confer-

ences, seminars, meetings, political education, elections, trade union affairs, ward, branch and section committees.

The social secretary will look after community development services, public health education (minus curricula), housing and accommodation, public amenities including parks and roads, voluntary clubs, libraries, cultural affairs and social security.

The security secretary will oversee the national service, homeguard, school cadets, police, special constables and prisons.

Administration methods, organisation, registry and records, personnel matters and training, legal matters and transport pool will fall under the administration secretary.

The financial secretary's responsibilities will embrace budget accounting methods, revenue collection, banking, stores, insurance, licences, payments, salaries and wages, personal levy and internal audit.

The development secretary will direct economic planning, statistics and data collection, public works and civil engineering, waterworks, sewage, roads, electricity, mechanical workshops, communication and traffic, fire brigade services, town planning, agriculture, fisheries, forestry, veterinary services, rural reconstruction and cooperatives.

Commerce and trade, manufacturing industry, council business enterprises, liquor undertaking, price control, licences and permits and parastatal organisations will come under the commercial industrial secretary.

Meanwhile, election fever has gripped ambitious young Party administrators in Ndaba Rural who are vying for posts in the new set-up.

Chingila MP, Mr Eno Juma Banda, who has just completed a tour of his constituency said militant young men, not only in his area but in other parts of the district, had launched a campaign.

VIS NEEDS K 1/4M TO FUNCTION WELL

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 12 May 80 p 7

(Text)

THE newly established Village Industry Services (VIS) needs about K250,000 to spread its activities, a spokesman Mr Barnabas Jiri, has said.

He said among some of the priority projects planned include establishing small industries such as oil extraction from groundnuts in the Eastern Province.

Women in villages where groundnuts are grown would be supplied with oil extracting machines.

He said the VIS would make villagers feel the impact of development and benefit from it. "This is what rural development should be all about," he said.

Mr Jiri said while in the past the Government had provided certain infrastructure like schools in the rural areas, this had not affected villagers who in most cases still live in squalor and poverty.

"It is for this reason that the aim of the organisation is to improve the quality of life for the individual villager," he said.

"Our intention is to establish branches in all the districts, but this is not possible at present because of lack of funds.

So far we are limiting our activities to those areas where specific viable projects have been identified," he said.

Mr Jiri said the VIS was looking for money to buy small hammer mills for areas where women can grind maize instead of pounding it in the traditional way.

He appealed to members of the public and business houses to donate money to the organisation.

The Salvation Army is meanwhile to take a more active role in community development, especially in agriculture, a top official of the organisation said.

Chief medical officer of the Salvation Army-run Chikanda mission hospital in Mazabuka, Dr Paul Duponats, said this in his report during the graduation ceremony of 28 nurses, 14 midwives, and four medical assistants.

He said under the programme, the Salvation Army would involve itself in agricultural programmes in primary schools throughout the country.

The people of Lusaka in Gweru district are optimistic that cotton production will receive a boost with the reconstruction of a road from

Chirundu to the border with
Kahama via Mueba.

Village headman Hinachi-
lumba, former Member of
Parliament for Siavonga, Mr
Cyrus Mungu, said at the
weekend that people were
looking forward to the comple-
tion of the road covering
several hundred kilometres.

Mr Mungu noted that in
1976 there was a Government
proposition to develop the long
route, but due to the liberation
war in Zimbabwe nothing posi-
tive had been done.

Southern Province member
of the Central Committee, Mr
Mungu Liso, said recently
that the last provincial deve-
lopment council had decided to
put Gwembe district on pri-
ority list in the allocation of
development projects because
of the damage done during the
war.

Mr Mungu said he had
been rightly informed by
Gwembe Rural Council autho-
rities that reconstruction of the
road would be one of the major

projects this year.

Meanwhile, Southern Pro-
vince manager for List Com-
pany Mr P. Kabwe, has
instructed depot buyers in the
area to ensure that this year's
cotton does not go to waste.

During a five-day workshop
for cotton depot buyers at the
Mueba farmers' training
centre, Mr Kabwe said every
effort has been made to collect
about six million kilograms
from farmers.

He said Linto was owed
K200,000 in loans by farmers,
and that it was imperative that
this money was recovered by
ensuring that all cotton was
collected in time.

And Mueba governor, Mr
Shadrach Mubvumba, has
appointed to both Linto and
the Southern Province Co-
operative Marketing Union
(SPCMU) as well as Mandimba
to ensure that all agricultural
produce is collected in time to
boost the morale of the
farmers.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE BEGINS CRUCIAL TALKS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 12 May 80 p 1

[Text]

THE long-awaited Central Committee meeting to map out Zambia's economic future begins at State House this morning.

The marathon talks which will last for a week are being held at the initiative of President Kaunda to consider and adopt his special dossier on recovering the country's economy ravaged by liberation wars in Angola, Mozambique and Zimbabwe.

Dr Kaunda announced the meeting at his State House Press conference on April 22 at which he rapped Zambians who rushed to Zimbabwe to buy cheap goods.

He told the Press conference that Zambia's economy was slowly improving and hit out at critics who accused him of mismanaging the economic affairs of the nation.

Zambia, he said, was "full of milk and honey" which only needed to be tapped to the full, and announced the extraordinary meeting of the Party's top leadership to map out a new economic order.

"The nation will move into food production which will last for years," Dr Kaunda said and warned that Zambians should not expect the market to be flooded overnight.

Addressing a Labour Day rally at the Freedom Statue in Lusaka and later the members of the Women's League who demonstrated their support for his intention to rebuild the economy, Dr Kaunda revealed that some of the proposals he would present to the Central Committee would include plans to use lake and river water for irrigation so that Zambia could produce food all the year round.

Although the Party and its Government had made remarkable success during the last 15 years of independence, a lot more remained to be done, he said.

"But, one thing we should do in the next ten years is to wipe out poverty completely

so that we do not have to import food any more," Dr Kaunda said and added that it was for this reason that the "lima" programme — which would be reviewed by the Central Committee during this meeting — had to be enunciated.

"From now onwards, there will be no haphazard planning. The next ten years, will be very exciting indeed," the President assured the nation on Saturday.

Member of the Central Committee Mr Heuben Kamanga, said yesterday the agenda was kept secretly by the President.

"They (programme and agenda) are his prerogative and none of us in the Central Committee has had any access to them. He has kept them secretly," said Mr Kamanga, who is Chairman of the Political, Constitutional, Legal and Foreign Affairs Sub-Committee.

FLOW OF GOODS WORRIES STEEL SUPPLIES CHIEF

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 9 May 80 p 4

[Text]

THE flow of building materials through the southern route has slowed and poses a big threat to the building industry, said general manager of Zambia Steel and Building Supplies Mr Aaron Muyovwe in Lusaka yesterday.

He attributed this to a shortage of rail wagons as most of them had been assigned to ferry cargo on the priority list such as maize and fertilizer on this line.

He noted that although Harare was slightly better it was still not capable of handling the country's cargo to the satisfaction of the business community.

Building materials were not on a priority list and the delayed turnabout of wagons between Zambia and South Africa worsened matters.

"The flow of building supplies, especially through the southern route is critical and we cannot, for example, transport steel by road because it is very expensive," Mr Muyovwe said.

"The southern route" was doing well during the last six months but it was now congested.

"Most of the wagons are fully booked to carry goods on the priority list," he said.

South Africa banned rail movement of Zambian cargo last month because of inefficiency on this side, according to South African railway officials.

They said until more than 1,000 wagons of their wagons still held by Zambia Railways were returned the ban would stay.

They have since lifted the ban.

On steel stranded at various Mozambican ports, Mr Muyovwe said some of it had now started to arrive via Malawi.

"But the rate is very unsatisfactory because of problems with the operations of the railway system in that country," Mr Muyovwe said.

Early this year, chairman of the Building and Civil Engineering Contractors Association Mr Harvey Gibson said the future of the industry was bleak because of continued shortages of materials and work.

BRIEFS

WATER SUPPLY AID--The West German government is to spend about K12 million on the improvement of water supply in the North-Western Province over the next three years. Permanent secretary for the province, Mr Bishop Chabafwimbi said in Solwezi yesterday that consulting engineers had completed their feasibility studies in Solwezi, Kabompo, Kasempa, Mwinilunga, Chavuma, Chizera and Zambezi. He said in Solwezi the project was estimated to cost K4 million; Kabompo K1.5 million; Kasempa K2 million; Chizera K1.5 million; Mwinilunga K2 million; Chavuma K800,000 and K1.5 million for Zambezi. The permanent secretary said at present water in Kasempa, Zambezi and Solwezi was being disconnected during certain hours of the day to rationalize supplies. A document compiled by West German experts said the past and present water supply in the province was so inadequate the per head water consumption was far below the average recommended by the World Health Organization and other international organizations. "Further alarm is raised by the fast urban population growth, the static or deteriorating water supply. It is, therefore, imperative that some immediate measures be taken in updating the facilities to all the population--urban and rural," the document adds. The objective of the waterproject is to provide sufficient water, improve and maintain quality that would avoid enteric and other waterborne diseases. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 13 May 80 p 1]

INCREASED CHEMICAL PRODUCTION--Nitrogen Chemicals of Zambia will increase production of fertiliser from 55,000 tonnes to 250,000 tonnes when an expansion project is completed next year. An Indeco spokesman said yesterday after the expansion, NCZ would increase production of fertiliser and other chemical products. The company would start producing ammonium sulphate compound fertiliser and ammonia. At the moment only ammonium nitrate explosive, nitric acid, sulphuric and ammonium nitrate fertiliser are produced. The spokesman said as a result of the expansion, the company was expected to employ 1,300 people. Recruitment and training have started. Meanwhile, prospecting of uranium in Ovambo Valley has not started because the area has not been cleared of landmines planted by former rebel Rhodesian commandos. A spokesman for Agip-Spa (Zambia), an Italian international mining group, said in Lusaka yesterday that until it was given the "green light" from the Ministry of Defence, operations would remain frozen. "As soon as the army clears the area of landmines and tells us that it is safe, we should resume our operations in the area almost immediately. So we are only waiting for that," said the spokesman. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 9 May 80 p 4]

ENVOY HAILS ARAB AID--The technical assistance given to Zambia by the Arab League in free aid is yet another landmark testifying a positive growth of the Afro-Arab cooperation, said Zambia's ambassador to Egypt Mr Joshua Siyolwe today. Mr Siyolwe said this in a message to the secretary general of the league of Arab states in Tunis following the league's offer of 46 experts and 21 scholarships to Zambia. The experts will work in the fields of agriculture, irrigation as well as medicine while the scholarships will cover the same sectors. He said the assistance comes at a time when Zambia is beset by a critical shortage of skilled manpower caused mainly by her material commitment to the liberation struggle in southern Africa. The Zambian Government has received this offer with profound appreciation he said. [Excerpt] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 13 May 80 p 1]

COST OF MINERS' STRIKE--About K1.5 million worth of foreign revenue has been lost at Mufulira Division of Roan Consolidated Mines where heavy equipment drivers have been on strike since last Tuesday. A company spokesman said the division lost about K500,000 every day up to Friday when 163 out of 208 striking drivers reported for work to ease the position. Their resumption of work was a result of concerted efforts by RCM management and MUZ officials who had warned the workers that they would be fired if they did not return to work by today. The management issued warning letters to strikers saying that if they failed to resume work they would be considered discharged. All shifts seemed set to get to work on Saturday leaving only 45 who would be dismissed if they failed to report for work today. A total of 33,000 tonnes of new ore production and more than 1,000 tonnes of recoverable copper has not been processed worth about K500,000 for every full working day. The divisional general manager Mr Ian Blair said in Mufulira yesterday it was evident that the strikers were heeding the management and union calls to resume work. Mr Blair said 61 out of 73 drivers for the Saturday afternoon shift reported for work; 58 out of 74 for night shift; 47 out of 63 reported for Sunday morning shift and 38 out of 71 did their Sunday afternoon shift. The drivers went on strike to back up their demands for a higher grading of their jobs which would earn them more money and improved conditions of service. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 12 May 80 p 1]

MUFULIRA STRIKE CONTINUES--The strike involving over 150 heavy equipment drivers at the Mufulira division of Roan Consolidated Mines who are demanding higher pay entered its third day yesterday without any sign of the workers returning to work. The strike started on Tuesday and has been described as "unofficial" by mine management. The strikers defied appeals by management urging them to go back to work. Yesterday Mufulira branch of the Mineworkers Union of Zambia (MUZ) senior organising secretary, Mr M.K. Sumani was tight-lipped. In a statement on Wednesday, a company spokesman said the work stoppage had already cost 13,500 tonnes of ore production and an estimated loss of 100 metres of development advance. Teachers in Central Province have threatened to go on strike in protest against non-payment of their night school allowances for last term, reports ZANA. Zambia National Union of teachers (ZNUOT) Kabwe region chairman, Mr John, MUZ chairman David Mwila yesterday appealed to the striking miners to return to work. Mr Mwila said he had met Mufulira branch officials in Kitwe who briefed him on the situation. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 9 May 80 p 9]

INTEGRATION OF AFRICAN, EUROPEAN EDUCATION SYSTEMS URGED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 16 May 80 p 2

[Text]

NEITHER the African nor European education systems fitted into the needs of an independent Zimbabwe and the two would have to be integrated, the annual conference of the National Education Association was told here yesterday.

Mr Callistus Ndlovu, a PP MP for Matabeleland South, said the systems were developed on the basis that two intellectual communities should evolve.

"Between them was a social no-man's land where educated blacks formed a buffer, with nowhere to go and moving towards integration but never becoming integrated.

"For the colonists, it was a useful institution because the consciousness of these blacks was mis-channelled. Neither community wasted them and they had no access to power.

"Education must be rationalised to cater for the needs of the majority, and for the benefit of Zimbabwe.

"Before doing so, however, it will require a great deal of thought and planning so that the fears and frustrations of both groups are minimised," he said.

The conference was opened by Professor John Lewis, Principal and Vice-Chancellor of the University of Zimbabwe.

He said the battle in the development of educational facilities to promote social and economic growth should be tempered by the realities of economics.

Professor Lewis said: "Whatever goods are felt desirable and necessary have to be paid for, and payment has to be earned.

"It will be necessary to forego, temporarily, some things for the present to provide some more imperative needs for strengthening the infrastructure of the national economy."

He said those living in urban areas, where regular wages came into the family, responded satisfactorily to the demands for money to pay for books, equipment and other school requirements.

"Teachers and others need to temper their zeal for what they believed to be the newest and best ways of educational practices with an increasing sensitivity and concern for the individual human being," Professor Lewis said.

Professor Peter Kinyanjui, Director of the Institute of Adult Studies, University of Nairobi, told the conference that the ideal of the individual's

rights to an education was far from a reality in the developing nations.

He said for all the efforts and resources that had gone into education, the developing countries had only managed to educate fewer than 50 percent of the people.

He said the problem of quality in education would take longer to solve than the problem of quantity.

"There is a lack of indigenous language books and other instructional aids and a shortage of qualified and experienced teachers, supervisors, educational planners, curriculum developers and administrators to provide competent leadership."

FARMERS PLEASED WITH PRESIDENT'S POLICY STATEMENT

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 16 May 80 p 3

(Text)

FARMERS were very gratified to hear the "clear and objective" statement by President Munira at the opening of Parliament, the president of the Zimbabwe National Farmers' Union, Mr Gary Magadzire, said yesterday.

In a statement, Mr Magadzire said this type of far-sighted policy has been needed from Government for some years.

He described the President's statement as having deep insight of the actual problems and conditions found in agriculture today.

"We feel Government has helped to relieve many common problems in agriculture by its clear and objective statement."

Mr Munira said it was his Government's aim to provide opportunities for all the rural people to improve the quality of their lives through agriculture or in the commercial and industrial fields.

"Therefore, in pursuing this programme of land reform the Government will be careful to maintain the present commercial agricultural sector and to improve peasant agriculture production so as to provide the foundation for a thriving agricultural economy," President Munira said.

He also said the Government would be responsible for the reconstruction of rural areas where, since the remote areas are very poor and the people have suffered through the lack of facilities.

Mr Magadzire said the Government's plan to provide a variety of land to

meet the aspirations of those who wished to spend their lives on the land whether as peasant or commercial farmer levels.

"This is very encouraging to everybody in farming," Mr Magadzire said.

He said he was also pleased legislation would be introduced to enable Zimbabwe to implement and process its own registration

of pedigree cattle.

He said the union and its members would do their best to make sure the Government's new policy on agriculture worked.

Mr Magadzire called on all people who make agriculture their livelihood to support the Government's policy, get back to the land and put the policy into practice.

ARMED DISSIDENTS HAMPER NKAİ'S RECOVERY FROM WAR

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 12 May 80 p 5

(Text)

THE NKAİ DISTRICT is slowly returning to normal after the war, although armed dissidents in the area still pose a serious problem, said District Commissioner Mr Andy Ehrke.

"The situation has changed little since the ceasefire, with intimidation, bus and store robberies continuing," he said.

Many of the dissidents were ZIPRA elements who have left assembly point Mike at St Paul's Mission and returned to the areas in which they operated before the ceasefire.

Because of this, the people in the area were still wary of associating with the DC's office or any Government schemes, said Mr Ehrke.

Other ZIPRA men, under their commander Comrade Bamuka, were operating in the area, rounding up the dissidents.

The cost of the war has been high, said Mr Ehrke

and his staff estimate that it would cost about \$8 million to repair the area's damaged infrastructure.

Of this amount about \$400 000 would be spent on restarting cattle dips, closed during the war.

"Dipping of cattle is essential if we are going to control the outbreak of anthrax," said Mr Ehrke. Eight dips have been reopened, and results were so encouraging that a cattle sale has been organised for the end of this month. It could be the first in Nkai for four years and a large turnout was expected, said Mr Ehrke.

Clinics, too, are high on the list of priorities drawn up by the DC's staff.

Mobile clinics are at present touring the District vaccinating children.

The reconstruction of roads will form a large part of the plan to re-establish the area's infrastructure, Mr Ehrke estimates about \$4 million would be needed for this. He hoped a Ministry of Roads "hit unit" would soon be able to start work on the most essential road repairs.

Schools would cost about \$800 000 to rebuild, he said.

The people were anxious to see the education system operating again, and in many areas they had formed committees who are working to reopen the schools.

Mr Ehrke said about

15 of the 50 schools in Nkai had either been totally destroyed or were severely damaged during the war. By the end of the first term this year 15 schools had been reopened.

In some places, where the schools were destroyed, teachers held classes in the open. Because the water supply to these schools was not operating, pupils brought their own water in bottles to class, he said.

A severe shortage of books was also hampering the teachers. In most schools, there were only enough books for the teachers. Mr. Shirie said existing council funds had been used to buy books for these schools.

What of future plans? Mr. Shirie said he believed Nkai will be one of the "growth points" in the new national reconstruction plan. There is a possibility that the road through Nkai to Lagos will be tarred, so it

could be used as a "short cut" for tourists from the north of the country heading to Warri and Victoria Falls.

A new dam is to be built along the Obangui River to facilitate low irrigation projects, with existing projects, such as the Funtua scheme which were disrupted by the war, will be continued.

The scheme at Funtua was "quiet and highly profitable and could well be used as a model for similar projects throughout the country," said Mr. Shirie.

Traditional hand techniques such as basket-weaving and woodcarving could be expanded and set as a profitable trade. There was also the possibility that large-scale banana cultivation could be introduced to the area.

"All we need now is the Government to give us the go-ahead and of course, the funds," he said.

WHITE ROLE ASSURANCE GIVEN BY MINISTER

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 16 May 80 p 1

[Text] The Government is not planning to "do away" with the reserved white seats as set out in the Constitution, the Minister of Justice and Constitutional Affairs, Professor Simbi Mubako, said yesterday.

Clarifying recent Press reports, the Minister said: "It is the stated policy of this Government that agreements and concessions entered into will be observed.

"Any changes to any aspect of the Constitution at any time in the future will be made strictly in accordance with the letter and spirit of the Constitution as it is underlined in the President's address to Parliament. Reports in the Press suggesting anything else are a distortion of what was said or what is to be done."

The Minister was reported this week to have said the "unamendability" of the Lancaster House Constitution was repugnant to the very concept of Parliament, and that the Government would try to change the Constitution's provision regarding 20 white reserved seats in the House of Assembly.

The Herald's interview had been conducted on the strength of a warning by the president of the Patriotic Front and now Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Mkomo, in London, on the eve of the Lancaster House agreement when he cautioned the international community.

Mr Mkomo said: "You should not be surprised if, when we gain power, we are forced to amend the Constitution by referendum."

Mr Mubako, who headed the ZANU (PF) legal team at Lancaster House, said this week: "There are other ways of changing the Constitution." And in this respect "we would favour negotiated change in place of a referendum."

The Minister stressed during the interview that there would be no immediate action aimed at Constitutional change.

CSO: 4420

MEDICAL TEAMS VISIT WAR DAMAGED ZONES

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 12 May 80 p 5

[Text] Now that the war is over, the authorities are beginning to see the lack of medical facilities has had on the health of the people.

In many areas, the balance of proper medical care and parasite control has led to a rise in diseases such as malaria, enteritis and anthrax.

As all cattle dipping and inoculation in the Hkai area was stopped because of the war, anthrax has become the major health problem in the area. Cases of malaria being treated at the Government hospital have trebled since the start of the war.

Most clinics, both Government-run and those operated by missions, have closed and only the Government hospitals at Hkai and Dagamela are still running.

A team of two nurses from the Save the Children's Fund in London are helping Government medical teams to restart a vaccination and health campaign in the district.

"The first day we started the mobile clinics we were rushed off our feet by the crowds of people. We only finished near sunset," said Miss Mary-Jean Mackie from New Zealand.

The other nurse, Miss Wendy Myers from England, said they had seen only a few people suffering from malnutrition.

"The children generally seem to be remarkably healthy, although they are hesitant in their vaccinations," she said.

The team was escorted on its rounds of the clinics by two ZIPRA men, who also helped with documentation and the setting up of the clinics.

The team will remain in the area operating the mobile clinic until the children's vaccinations are up to date. When this is done the Government health teams will be able to continue unassisted.

The District Commissioner, Mr Andy Ehrke, said once funds became available, six of the clinics in the area which were closed by the war would be reopened on a permanent basis.

READMISSION TO OLYMPICS REPORTED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 14 May 80 p 1

[Article by Glen Byron]

[Text]

ZIMBABWE has been readmitted a full member of the International Olympic Committee (IOC) and will take part in the 1980 Olympic Games at Moscow from July 19 to August 1.

This was announced in Salisbury yesterday by a jubilant Mr Frank Lincoln, the president of the Zimbabwe Olympic Committee (ZOC), after receiving a cable from the IOC in Lausanne, Switzerland.

The cable, from IOC director Mrs Monique Berthod, confirmed Zimbabwe's full recognition by the world Olympic movement and stated that an official invitation was to be sent from Moscow.

"It's a great day for Zimbabwean sport," beamed Mr Lincoln. "It's a giant step forward for our nation's sport and is really something stupendous after so many years of isolation."

The IOC is holding a selection meeting in Salisbury on Sunday morning when Olympic sports in good standing with their international federations will be entitled to submit nominations.

These sports are athletics, parking, hockey, football, netball, shooting (smallbore and clay pigeon) and equestrian. However, team sports hockey and football have little hope of being accepted at Moscow as qualifying tournaments have already been staged.

There only hope is that there are last-minute vacancies because of the threatened boycott by many nations. There is also no hope of Zimbabwe chess-jumpers going to Moscow as there would be insurmountable veterinary problems at this late stage.

This leaves the programs of our four sports representing Athletics—athletics, archery, judo and shooting, though equestrian are making organizational representations to their world body, FINA, for reinstatement to be eligible for Moscow.

It was the National Olympic Committee of Rhodesia that was expelled by the IOC in May 1970 because the Government had practiced discrimination.

DECIDED

But with the birth of Zimbabwe on April 18 and the election a few days previously of the new Zimbabwe Olympic Committee it was decided to make an effort late this year to get this country's sportsmen to Moscow.

A personal visit to London by Mr Lincoln, coinciding with an IOC executive board meeting, paid handsome dividends and Zimbabwe has squared its accounts with the Games a week before the final close.

HECTIC

There remains a hectic period ahead for the IOC officials, who must select a team this Sunday, for the travel plans (the team will be away from July 2 to August 1), organize a new Zimbabwe Olympic badge and uniform, and raise a substantial amount of money in a short period.

Although the Zimbabwe Government has yet to give the official blessing to the acceptance of the Moscow invitation it seems clear this will be forthcoming.

The original telegram sent to the IOC seeking reinstatement was supported by the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, and the Minister of Youth, Sport and Recreation, Mrs Tsvanai Kapfupfema.

NATIONAL FARMERS ORGANIZATION PLANNED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 16 May 80 p 10

[Text]

All ambitious plan to form farmer groups throughout the country into one national body has been launched at a five-day seminar of master farmers at the Domboshava Training Centre, near Salisbury.

The plan to set up one national body which will not only represent farmers but also incorporate farmers from all areas and previous associations was put forward by Mr R. Gapare, chairman of the Master Farmers Association of Victoria Province.

In an interview he said his association had arranged the seminar which he described as "highly successful".

Mr Gapare said delegations had come from all the other provinces in the country to attend the meeting, at which talks and lectures had been held to promote improved farming methods.

At the seminar, a steering committee of members

of the Master Farmers Association was elected to form the new body. Its task will be to promote agriculture and a higher standard of living in the rural areas of Zimbabwe.

Delegates at the meeting, on their return to their farms, will encourage neighbours and friends to join the new organisation, which will hold another meeting soon to determine its objectives.

Mr Gapare said it would be an advantage for the Government to negotiate and deal with one umbrella organisation instead of various splinter groups of farmers.

About 200 master farmers and staff from Devag, the Department of Agricultural Development, have been attending the seminar. It was opened on Monday by Mr Denis Norman, the Minister of Agriculture.

A master farmer is a man who has received three years' training and achieved a high standard of farming operations. He can be compared with the average commercial farmer, Mr Gapare said.

COMMERCIAL FARMERS URGED TO INCREASE WAGES

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 16 May 80 p 1

[Text] Commercial farmers were yesterday urged by the Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Mr Simba Makoni, to increase their workers' wages and improve conditions of service.

Opening this year's Grain Mech show at Gletwyn Farm outside Salisbury, Mr Makoni said that commercial farm workers were not being given "equitable rewards for their valuable labour."

He also urged commercial farmers to impart their technological expertise to the small-scale and rural farmers whose farming methods the Government was committed to improving.

Calling for a review of salaries, Mr Makoni said: "The agricultural industry is the single largest employer of labour in this country, yet workers in this industry, particularly those in the commercial farming sector, received a pittance remuneration in cash or in kind for their labour and they endure the most squalid conditions of all wage-earners in this country."

The Government was committed to improving the lives of all the people.

"I would therefore urge all farmers actively to assess the position of their labour force with a view to providing equitable rewards for their valuable labour," the Minister said.

While the Government and his Ministry in particular, would try to create conditions conducive to the maintenance of an efficient and productive agricultural industry, efforts would also be made to assist small-scale farmers to produce above subsistence levels, Mr Makoni said.

It was the Government's intention to provide the infrastructure to open up the remote rural areas "to an economically viable agricultural industry."

Settlement schemes would be introduced in areas whose full agricultural potential was not being used because of lack of know-how.

"We hope commercial farmers will share their expertise and experience with the less experienced farmers," the Minister said.

Hundreds of farmers, including the president of the Commercial Farmers' Union, Mr David Spain, attended the show at which farming equipment--99 percent of it locally manufactured--was on display.

Mr Makoni also urged farmers not to make profits their motive for producing certain crops--pointing out the decline in maize growing in particular.

While this was understandably due to a combination of two successive and severe mid-season droughts and the war, "our attention has been drawn to the fact that more farmers are deliberately reducing their areas under maize cultivation because of the unattractive prices."

Although profitability was the major incentive for production, it should not be the only motive, he contended.

"Farmers have a moral and social responsibility adequately to feed the nation--for a hungry nation is an angry nation and an angry nation critically undermines the prospect of stability and profitability," he said.

Contend

"I would therefore contend that there is a strong element of self-interest for our farmers to recognise their social responsibilities."

The decline of maize production must not only "be arrested but reversed" and wheat production must be expanded.

"It is ominous that for the first time in recent years we should experience a shortage of maize in the year of the people's power, independence year," he said.

Mr Makoni praised the quality of locally produced farm machinery which he said equalled and sometimes bettered that made elsewhere.

With the lifting of sanctions and international recognition, Zimbabwe would be able to export these farm implements to new markets outside.

"It is unfortunate that the lifting of sanctions should coincide with a shortage of maize in Zimbabwe. This means we shall be unable to penetrate the new markets opened to us immediately," he said.

CSO: 4420

MINERWORKERS LEADER SEES JOBS AS TOP PRIORITY

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 16 May 80 p 9

(Text)

A **STRONG** national minimum wage could result in massive unemployment, Mr Howard Hinnemfield, president of the Associated Mineworkers of Zimbabwe, said yesterday.

He was commenting on an interview on the country-wide wave of industrial unrest sparked by higher wage demands.

Although no specific figure has been mentioned, the Government is drafting legislation setting out guidelines on a national minimum wage.

Mr Hinnemfield said he was sympathetic with the new paid workers in Zimbabwe.

"But I think that increases in wages cannot be applied to everybody as with of the same nature. The whole issue should be treated on individual merit and ability to pay."

"According to my own experience, some companies and firms would be unable to meet a higher wage increase and would

possibly have to close down and create more unemployment."

He said one of the greatest problems facing Zimbabwe was not only to keep the present workers in their jobs, but to provide work for the large number of unemployed persons we have around. This should receive top priority from all concerned.

"It is imperative for the Government and trade unions to continue their efforts and help in this regard."

"We are likely to face the possibility in some cases of workers not getting large increases in order to keep the company in business and the workers in employment."

"There are some instances of wage demands being so high that it would put unskilled labour on the same level with the skilled employees. If this was to be enforced, many factories, firms and shops will certainly close down."

Mr Hinnemfield also said that it was necessary for the Government, employers organisations, and trade unions to work together and try to keep the cost of living to reasonable limits, and stop inflation.

"What should be borne in mind is that it is no good increasing wages if the items on which the wages are to be spent are increased at a greater percentage than the increase of the wages of the worker."

"If this is allowed to happen, the worker will be in a much worse position than before."

He added: "We all should be prepared to share the good times and the bad times in a united manner so that we can go forward with the aim and objects of making our economy a healthy one."

"In this regard, the wage payment problems can be met with a reasonable approach at all times."

CHITUNGWIZA COUNCIL PLANS TO BUILD 30,000 HOMES

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 16 May 80 p 9

(Article by Sheila White)

(Text)

WITH a target of 30 000 low-cost houses needed to combat the acute shortage, Chitungwiza Urban Council is building as fast as development plans permit.

The council is offering for sale 3 500 ultra low-cost houses — each consisting of two rooms and with electricity and one toilet serviced by water-borne sewerage — on 200 m² stands.

The houses, all in Seke's H, G and P sections, sell at different prices, depending on construction materials.

One of the 3 000 cement block houses costs \$874 (the monthly repayments being \$8.88), while the remainder, built of mortar and mesh sell for \$819, the monthly repayments being \$8.43.

The prices include \$40 for the land which is payable to the Ministry of Local Government and Housing when the buyer is about to take the title deed. No deposits are required.

There are also supplementary and water service charges of \$6.50 and \$1.40 a month respectively.

Applicants earning more than \$100 a month will not be eligible for one of the new houses.

During a tour on Tuesday of Seke, Bengoni and St Mary's, the chief executive of the Chitungwiza Urban Council, Mr Brian Wilkinson, within whose administrative district the areas fall, said 1 000 of the new houses were already allocated.

"We moved families who could afford it from the Chirambahuyo squatter camp, which has been condemned by the Government, and we have plans to erect another 3 000 houses of the same design to help house the estimated 200 000 people already living in the area."

He stressed this figure included registered families, lodgers and squatters.

For people in higher income brackets, 500 houses are being erected "as a

spill-over from Seke's H". Some have extended roofing to facilitate the building of walls. Also under

construction are 8 000 "high-quality core houses" which will sell at between \$1 500 and \$1 800.

The existing 8 000 houses in Seke South will increase to 9 500 when projected development takes place on units M and L, but Mr Wilkinson said semi-detached dwellings "are not popular and we have resorted to single units which afford more privacy".

Once the expansion of the Chirambahuyo squatter camp has been erased from Bengoni 4, the 1 700 houses already erected in the area will increase by a further 1 300.

Extensions in St Mary's will provide an additional 1 700 houses within the next two years.

DIFFICULT

The "core" houses are easily extended. In some instances it is difficult to see where the actual "core" remains after extensive additions and alterations.

The addition of extra rooms, verandahs, fireplaces, garages and other refinements can transform a \$1,000 dwelling into a \$10,000 luxury home.

But the extensions are carefully supervised and a certificate of occupation is issued when they are completed. Mr. Elkington said: "We do not want roofs falling on people's heads."

Building plans are submitted for approval and owners pay \$50 for each \$100 to be spent on improvements.

Between January 1978 and the end of March this year, we approved plans for improvements or the development from scratch of private housing amounting to \$8 million."

ELECTRICITY

A \$1 million plan for the electrification of 8,000 homes has begun. A \$100,000 contract was recently awarded to supply electricity to 800 occupied homes.

A \$300,000 mine was opened in Beke during January. Another is needed and \$100,000 — mostly the profits of the beerhalls — has been earmarked for this.

In Bengesa 3 there are plans for eight shops in a business centre adjacent to the bus terminus, while in Bengesa 2 a new post office is under construction and a Presbyterian church has recently been completed.

"We have sites for churches, schools, supermarkets and many other amenities including a vast football stadium, but development is a costly business and we are moving as fast as finance allow," said Mr. Elkington.

STRIKES SPREAD TO QUE QUE, CHIREDEZI STRIKES END

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 16 May 80 p 2

[Excerpts]

BULAWAYO.

STRIKES spread to Que Que yesterday morning when the workforces of 210 at the Globe and Phoenix gold mine went off demanding pay.

At Mashaba about 4000 workers at Gatha, King, and Temeraire asbestos mines are still on strike, but at Empress Mine, Gatooma, the 950 strikers — out of a total workforce of 1350 — returned to work yesterday.

An industrial relations officer of the Ministry of Labour was called to the scene at the Globe and Phoenix. He asked the strikers to form a committee and submit their grievances. They refused.

A member of the National Industrial Council for the mining industry from Salisbury talked to the men. Talks were still in progress yesterday.

A police spokesman said the Mashaba strikers held a meeting with the management yesterday but this "drew a blank".

Mr Peter Hodder, secretary for African Associated Mines, owners of the three Mashaba mines, said "The situation at Mashaba is extremely quiet."

Mr W. V. Hickarda, chairman of Rio Tinto, owners of the Empress Mine, said the return to work followed negotiations between four committees and the management.

Two strikes at Chiredzi have ended. Nandi Estate's 60 workforce and 220 contract cotton workers returned to work yesterday after a ZANLA commander told them to stop striking. Mr Son Bond, an official of Sabi-Limpopo Authority said.

At the Government-owned Chiredzi Research Station, the 90 employees are expected back at work today, a police spokesman said.

A Herald reporter writes that striking workers at the Arcturus mine are expected to resume work today said a spokesman.

All workers manning essential services at the mine returned to work on Thursday afternoon.

About 350 employees at the Umtali Board and Paper Mills started a mass walkout yesterday afternoon and brought the plant to a standstill.

BRITISH ENGINEERING MISSION DEPARTS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 16 May 80 p 12

(Text)

A 12 MAN delegation from the British Engineering Industries Association left Salisbury airport for home last night impressed and delighted with what they found during their fortnight's visit to Zimbabwe and, more importantly, clinching orders from local industry.

All that was needed to cement the new trade ties, said the group leader, Mr John Wade, was for the Ministry of Commerce and Industry to issue the relevant licences.

He said he thought Zimbabwe a long-term economic and trade prospect was good and those for British exporters equally so, particularly for manufacturers of machine tools, heavy engineering process plant and electronics.

"You have the chance in Zimbabwe to build on a sounder base than any other independent country in Africa. However, re-

equipping industrial plant is the first essential," said Mr Wade.

"We are well aware of the need for investment here, but Zimbabwe has to prove that it is worth investing in. You cannot expect money to be doled out ad lib. You have got to work for your interests just as we have to work for ours."

The delegation believed political stability was vital and the Government should think carefully about any ideas of nationalisation. If such steps were taken the basis of foreign investment here would certainly be upset.

During their fortnight's stay they have divided their time equally between Salisbury and Bulawayo where they attended the Zimbabwe Trade Fair.

The Engineering Industries Association is now the largest trade association of its kind in the United Kingdom, having over 4 600 member engineering firms.

CLOSER TIES WITH MOZAMBIQUE BACKED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 16 May 80 p 8

[Editorial: "With Frankness"]

[Text]

THE establishment of closer ties between Zimbabwe and Mozambique is a natural outcome of the emergence of the Government led by Mr Robert Mugabe.

It is a development which fits into the pattern of regional co-operation and it is one which we warmly welcome.

The two countries share many common problems and they stand to gain much by pooling resources, knowledge and experience in overcoming them.

The present visit to Zimbabwe by the Mozambique Minister of Information, Mr Cahaco, has focused attention on the areas of information and tourism. In some aspects they bear closely on each other, for there is nothing to beat personal experience of a country in getting to know more about it.

We are in full agreement with Mr Cahaco when he says there is a need for exchange of information between the two countries.

We would urge that this be done with frankness and honesty. Let us know about each other's achievements and ambitions by all means. But do not let us fall into the trap of hiding the deficiencies on the grounds that publicity of this nature is bad for a country's image.

Awareness of past mistakes and how they are being remedied is just as important as gaining knowledge of the successes and triumphs.

It may take a little time but we hope it will not be too long before there is a regular flow of information and tourists across our borders in both directions.

CLARIFICATION OF GOVERNMENT STAND ON CHIEFS, HEADMEN DEMANDED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 16 May 80 p 9

(Text)

THE leader of the National Front of Zimbabwe, Mr Peter Mawema, yesterday called on the Government to spell out clearly its policy on the new role of traditional chiefs and headmen.

He said if the newly-created Ministry of Culture wanted to develop and preserve African traditions, it was only right the chiefs were conceded their rightful place in Zimbabwe.

Black people, Mr Mawema said, wished to live as a community under the leadership of a chief as this gave them a sense of identity.

Referring to the local government elections in October, he said district council chairmen would not be the people's representatives but merely ZANU (PF) officials.

Mr Mawema said "This means that immediately after the elections district council chairmen will become civil servants and

will draw a salary from the Government."

"We also don't know whether there is going to be a registration of all the eligible voters, what qualifications will be laid down for the election candidates and whether parties other than ZANU (PF) will be allowed to support or sponsor their own candidates."

He criticised ZANU (PF) for allegedly circulating employment forms, saying the party seemed to have assumed the role of an employment agency.

Mr Mawema called on the Government to move swiftly to quell banditry around the country.

He blamed guerrillas who moved "in and out" of assembly points. The fact that these men were armed with unregistered weapons made the work of the police very difficult, he said.

"If the Government wants to integrate these men with other forces, then it has to do it now," he said.

BRIEFS

PLOUGH COST RISES--Thousands of peasant farmers will be affected this season by the recent increase by between 10 and 20 percent in the price of the humble ox-drawn plough and its spares. Several varieties of the plough are manufactured in Zimbabwe, but the most popular among rural farmers is the single-furrowed "mealie brand." This is retailing at \$46,52, an increase of 20 percent on the previous selling price. A spokesman for a Salisbury wholesaler firm said not many ploughs were sold each year but there was a large demand for plough spares. These were usually retailed from stores in the TTLs. The demand usually reached a peak at the start of the rainy season. While some farmers claim that the increase is not justified, manufacturers of the ploughs in Bulawayo say they have had to put up their prices because of the increase in raw materials and wages. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 16 May 80 p 10]

FARMERS SLASH FUEL COSTS--The fuel saving campaign launched by commercial farmers to reduce consumption by 10 percent had paid off, the president of the Commercial Farmers' Union, Mr David Spain, said yesterday. Mr Spain, who attended the Grain Mech 80 show at Gletwyn Farm, said farmers had "not only saved their pockets," but had also contributed to the general economy of the country by helping to reduce the national fuel bill. He said initially there had been some trepidation about the campaign, but results showed it was worthwhile. Mr Peter Weller, a farmer from the Centenary area, won first prize in the campaign--a holiday for two at Victoria Falls. Mr Spain also presented a \$500 cheque to the chairman of Grain Mech, Mr Colin Campbell, given by a local publication to help finance the show. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 16 May 80 p 3]

COFFEE MILL FOR BANKET--A depot and coffee mill is to be established at Banket to cope with increasing production of the crop in the area, a spokesman for the Grain Marketing Board said yesterday. In a statement, he said coffee production had increased dramatically and had become a thriving industry in Zimbabwe. The board will establish a depot and mill at Banket because of the large area in Lomagundi that is planted with coffee and the expected future expansion of the crop. At present, the board operates mills at Umtali and Chipinge. This year, the board will pay \$ 1 600 a tonne for

coffee delivered to the two established mills. "This is an interim price until the prescribed price is announced in July," the spokesman added. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 16 May 80 p 3]

LAUNCHING OF NEW DATSUN--Datsun's new family car, the Pulsar, will probably be launched in this country towards the end of this year, a spokesman for the franchise holders, Zimbabwe Motor Investments, said yesterday. He denied a report in yesterday's Business Herald which said the first models would be off the assembly line next month. "No date has yet been set for the launch but it will probably be towards the end of the year. The price has not yet been finalised and the vehicle will be assembled at the Leyland plant in Umhali." [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 16 May 80 p 12]

CSO: 4420

END

SELECTIVE LIST OF JPRS SERIAL REPORTS

WORLDWIDE SERIAL REPORTS

WORLDWIDE REPORT: Environmental Quality
WORLDWIDE REPORT: Epidemiology
WORLDWIDE REPORT: Law of the Sea
WORLDWIDE REPORT: Nuclear Development and Proliferation
WORLDWIDE REPORT: Telecommunications Policy, Research and Development

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